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UNITED NATIONS

# ECONOMIC BULLETIN FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

Vol. X, No. 2



UNITED NATIONS

## ECONOMIC BULLETIN FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

*Prepared by the*

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## EXPLANATORY NOTE

References to "tons" indicate metric tons, and to "dollars", United States dollars, unless otherwise stated. The term "billion" signifies a thousand million.

The following symbols have been used in the tables throughout the report:

Three dots (...) indicate that data are not available or are not separately reported.

A dash (—) indicates that the amount is nil or negligible.

A blank in a table indicates that the item is not applicable.

A minus sign (—) indicates a deficit or decrease.

A full stop (.) is used to indicate decimals.

A comma (,) is used to distinguish thousands, millions and billions.

A hyphen (—) between dates representing years, e.g., 1950-1958, is used to signify the full period involved, including the beginning and end years.

A slash (/) indicates a crop year, fiscal year or plan year, e.g., 1957/58.

The crop years used by ECAFE countries in their agricultural statistics vary according to their agricultural seasons. Except in the more northern countries of the region, where calendar years are generally used, crop years are indicated by split years, running most commonly from the middle of one year to the middle of the following one. For purposes of international comparison, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) uses a calendar year annotation for most crops, although some of them in the ECAFE region are actually harvested in the early months of the following year. In the present review, the annotation used by the source of the data—national, FAO or other—is usually followed. An exception is made in the case of FAO data for paddy production, for which a split year annotation is given in order to avoid confusion, since most paddy in the region is harvested during the months from September to March.

The plan year in the ECAFE countries coincides with the fiscal year as given in the table below except for China: Taiwan where it coincides with the calendar year.

Where reference is made to the "ECAFE region", the countries listed below have generally been included, subject to limitation of data.

Country	Fiscal year	Currency and abbreviation	United States cents per unit of currency at end of June 1959
Afghanistan . . . . .	21 March to 20 March to 1955/56; 21 March to 31 August, in 1956; September to August, from 1956/57	Afghani	1.923 <sup>a</sup>
British Borneo <sup>b</sup> . . . . .	January to December	Malayan dollar (M\$)	32.67
Burma . . . . .	April to March 1935/1941; October to September, from 1945	Kyat (K)	21.00
Cambodia . . . . .	January to December	Riel (Ri)	2.857
Ceylon . . . . .	October to September	Rupee (Rs)	21.00
China:			
Mainland <sup>c</sup> . . . . .	January to December	Yuan	42.46
Taiwan <sup>d</sup> . . . . .	January to December, to 1953; January to June, 1954; July to June, from July 1954	New Taiwan dollar (NT\$)	4.036
Federation of Malaya . . . . .	January to December	Malayan dollar (M\$)	32.67
Hong Kong . . . . .	April to March	Hong Kong dollar (HK\$)	17.50
India . . . . .	April to March	Rupee (Rs)	21.00
Indonesia . . . . .	January to December	Rupiah (Rp)	3.300 <sup>e</sup>
Iran . . . . .	21 March to 22 March	Rial (Rl)	1.320
Japan . . . . .	April to March	Yen (¥)	0.278
Korea, southern <sup>f</sup> . . . . .	April to March, to 1953/54; April to June, 1954/55; July to June (extended to December) 1955/56; January to December 1957	Hwan	0.20 <sup>g</sup>
Laos . . . . .	January to December	Kip (Kp)	1.250
Nepal . . . . .	July to June	Rupee (Rs)	16.09 <sup>h</sup>
Pakistan . . . . .	April to March <sup>i</sup>	Rupee (Rs)	21.00
Philippines . . . . .	July to June	Peso (P)	50.00
Singapore . . . . .	January to December	Malayan dollar (M\$)	32.67
Thailand . . . . .	April to March, to 1939; April to December, 1940; January to December, from 1941	Baht	4.748 <sup>j</sup>
Viet-Nam, southern <sup>k</sup> . . . . .	January to December	Piastre (Pr)	2.857

<sup>a</sup> Free rate in 1957. Buying rates: 4.630 for Karakul exports, 3.787 for cotton and wool exports and 2.049-2.358 for other exports; selling rates: 3.527-4.938 for official basic rates, and 3.091-4.494 for preferential import rates.

<sup>b</sup> British Borneo includes the territories of Brunei, North Borneo and Sarawak.

<sup>c</sup> The area under the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

<sup>d</sup> The area under the Government of the Republic of China.

<sup>e</sup> Principal export rate in June 1959 under the new system of exchange certificates which became effective from 20 June 1957. In June 1959 also, the principal import rates were 1.760-2.638; other import rates, 0.960-1.319.

<sup>f</sup> The area under the Government of the Republic of Korea.

<sup>g</sup> Official and troop pay rates. Curb rate: 0.085.

<sup>h</sup> For further details on the exchange rates applicable to different types of transaction, see *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East*, page 144 of 1956 issue and page 189 of 1957 issue.

<sup>i</sup> A fiscal (and plan) year of January to December is proposed beginning in 1960.

<sup>j</sup> Average of January-June 1959.

<sup>k</sup> The area under the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam.



# ECONOMIC SITUATION IN ASIA AND THE FAR EAST IN 1958 AND EARLY MONTHS OF 1959

## I. SUMMARY OF THE YEAR 1958

### The region as a whole

1958 was a year of moderate economic setbacks in Asia and the Far East, though conditions were on the whole rather better than had been expected at one time. Within this general framework, however, the year was characterized by greatly varying experiences in the different countries of the region, as is shown by the widely divergent, and frequently opposite movements, of developments in production.

Agricultural production, for instance, declined sharply in the two major rice exporting countries, Burma and Thailand, and moderately in two of the principal food importing countries, India and Pakistan. Production, however, expanded in China: Taiwan, which greatly increased its rice exports, and in the rice importing countries—Ceylon, Japan and southern Korea. Some improvement in output occurred in the Federation of Malaya and Indonesia. As a whole, agricultural production in the region, excluding mainland China, went down by 1.6 per cent in the crop year 1957/58 as compared with 1956/57, while on a *per capita* basis

cereal output declined to about 87 per cent of the prewar average. In mainland China, according to the latest<sup>1</sup> government statements, food-grain production (including sweet potatoes) rose by 35 per cent in 1958, and increases in output also occurred for many other crops, including cotton, jute and hemp, cane and beet sugar, oil-bearing crops, tea and tobacco.

Similar trends were seen in industrial production, though for the year as a whole industrial output did not decline in any of the countries of the region except Indonesia. Thus, output increased rapidly in mainland China and to a small extent in India, while output in Japan remained constant after the very rapid rise in previous years. In the other countries of the region for which fairly complete data are available, and in particular in Pakistan and China: Taiwan, there was a further rise in output. In southern Korea, however, the rate of increase in industrial production was lower than in previous years.

<sup>1</sup> New China News Agency, Press Release (Peking), 26 August 1959.

Table 1.  
ECAFE REGION (EXCLUDING MAINLAND CHINA): PRODUCTION OF MAIN CROPS,  
1948-1952 AVERAGE, 1956/57 AND 1958/59<sup>a</sup>  
(million tons, unless otherwise indicated)

	1948 - 1952 average	1956/57 or 1957 (A)	1957/58 or 1958 (B)	1958/59 or 1959 <sup>b</sup> (C)	Percentage change	
					(B/A)	(C/B)
Cereals:						
Rice (milled basis) . . . . .	67.1	82.9	77.2	84.7	- 6.9	+ 9.7
Wheat and barley . . . . .	21.1	26.9	24.6	...	- 8.6	...
Other cereals . . . . .	19.2	22.9	23.9	...	+ 4.4	...
Total cereals . . . . .	107.4	132.7	125.7	...	- 5.3	...
Root crops <sup>c</sup> . . . . .	27.1	33.9	35.0	...	+ 3.2	...
Pulses <sup>d</sup> . . . . .	7.2	9.2	9.9	...	+ 7.6	...
Edible oilseed crops (in oil equivalent) <sup>e</sup> . . . . .	3.81	5.00	4.95	4.89	- 1.0	- 1.2
Centrifugal sugar <sup>f</sup> . . . . .	3.20	5.29	5.63	5.67	+ 6.4	+ 0.7
Tea (million pounds) . . . . .	1,145	1,423	1,467	...	+ 3.1	...
Cotton (million bales) <sup>g</sup> . . . . .	4.19	6.07	6.36	6.11	+ 4.8	- 2.5
Jute <sup>h</sup> . . . . .	...	2.21	2.25	2.36	+ 1.8	+ 4.9
Rubber . . . . .	1.65	1.78	1.74	...	- 2.2	...

Source: FAO, International Tea Committee, International Cotton Advisory Committee, International Rubber Study Group, and national statistics.

<sup>a</sup> Wheat and barley, tea, and rubber refer to calendar years; others refer to crop years.

<sup>b</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>c</sup> Potatoes, sweet potatoes and yams, and cassava.

<sup>d</sup> Dry beans, dry peas, broad beans, chick peas, and lentils.

<sup>e</sup> Including soya beans, groundnuts, sesame seed, rapeseed, cotton seed, copra, palm oil and palm kernels.

<sup>f</sup> Converted to raw value.

<sup>g</sup> One bale = 478 pounds = 216.8 kilogrammes.

<sup>h</sup> India and Pakistan only. Trade estimates; including mesta.

In the short run, the economies of most of the countries of the region are greatly affected by the size of the harvest and the value of exports, though the effect of the harvest on the economy depends upon whether the countries concerned are net importers or net exporters of food.

Changes in exports are a more important determinant of economic activity in the two '*plantation economies*', Ceylon and the Federation of Malaya, and, to a lesser extent, in the major rice exporting countries, Thailand and Burma, than in the other countries of the region.<sup>2</sup>

Rubber and tin, the principal exports of the Federation of Malaya, decreased in value in 1958 as a result of the recession abroad. In the case of rubber, however, the volume of production and exports from the Federation was well maintained, because of a general decline in Indonesian export capacity and of a substantial increase in import demand by the Soviet Union, some Eastern European countries and mainland China. In contrast, there was an increase in the value of tea—the major export of Ceylon—which is not so closely and immediately linked to changes in industrial activity abroad. In addition, the recovery from the low 1956/57 level of cereal production, due to a better paddy crop, stimulated higher incomes and diminished the need for rice imports. As a result, income levels rose. In the Federation of Malaya, on the contrary, gross national product declined slightly.

These changes in income were presumably reflected in the demand for consumer goods—and output and imports thereof—though unfortunately no data are yet available for industrial production in these two countries. There was a fall in imports into the Federation. In Ceylon, while the import position was complicated by labour difficulties in the port of Colombo, there was a significant shift in favour of consumer goods, particularly textiles, though the total value of imports remained about the same.

As a result of the increase in export earnings and of the absence of an over-all increase in imports, the drastic fall in Ceylon's foreign exchange reserves in 1957 was arrested. In the Federation of Malaya, although exports were reduced, the previous year's fall in foreign exchange reserves was changed into a slight rise in 1958, owing to a decline in imports and net capital inflow from Singapore.

In the *rice exporting countries*—Burma and Thailand—the size of the harvest is the most important economic variable. Thus, the bad harvest in 1957/58 (when the rice crop declined by 10 per cent in Burma and 31 per cent in Thailand) caused a direct fall in domestic incomes, offset to a marginal extent by increases in government expenditure. Moreover, the decline in

the rice crop reduced the exportable surplus and the capacity to import of these countries, though the smaller volume of rice exports was partly compensated for by higher prices. The latter effect did not, however, balance the deterioration in the volume of exports, largely because the increase in rice export prices was held back by good harvests in a number of rice importing countries. With this exception, however, income levels were in general less affected by changes in foreign demand in the rice exporting economies than in the plantation economies, though, in Thailand, rubber and tin exports are of considerable importance.

The fall in income levels which occurred in Burma and Thailand in 1958 probably led to a decline in the demand for manufactured consumer goods, though once again the statistical information is scanty. Thus although there is evidence that imports of consumer goods declined, no very definite conclusion may be drawn from this development in the case of Burma, since the sharp decline in such imports could also be explained by the drastic import restrictions imposed in the wake of the fall in foreign exchange reserves in 1957. However, imports of capital goods into Burma rose slightly, suggesting that the rapid increase in industrial investment of previous years had come to a halt.

Over the year, foreign exchange reserves improved in Burma and fell slightly in Thailand, though the data available for the latter country refers to official reserves only.

Economic activity in most *other countries* of the region is also dependent on changes in harvest conditions and changes in the foreign demand for primary products. However, exports tend to be more of a residual item in the economy (accounting for 10 per cent or less of gross national product) and accordingly the situation on the home market for agricultural products, especially foodgrains, is a more important generator of incomes and demand. Nevertheless, exports of foodgrains are a significant determinant of import capacity in some countries, while in others fluctuations in the size of the cereal harvest lead to large relative changes in the quantity of marginal imports. Thus, in 1958 the levels of income in China: Taiwan and southern Korea rose because a good harvest considerably increased the exportable surpluses of rice in China: Taiwan, and decreased the need for imports of cereals in southern Korea. But the stimulus it gave to the demand for manufactured consumer goods and industrial production was mitigated in China: Taiwan by falling sugar exports (caused by a decline in price from the high 1957 level).

On the other hand, the decline in the cereal harvest in Pakistan, the Philippines and southern Viet-Nam, and the stagnation in Indonesia, tended to depress the level of income and domestic demand, while stimulating food imports or reducing food exports. In southern Viet-Nam and Indonesia this trend was aggravated by a fall in other export items; in the Philippines, it was balanced by a recovery of sugar exports from the low level of 1957. In Pakistan, jute exports went up, and the higher output of cotton tended to raise incomes. As this rise in output was more than offset by higher domestic consumption, there was a decline in the value of exports.

<sup>2</sup> Ceylon and the Federation of Malaya exported 34 per cent (1948-1955 average) and 51 per cent (1949-1953 average) respectively, of the gross domestic product. For Thailand and Burma the proportions are 19 per cent (1948-1956 average) and 24 per cent (1948-1956 average). For all other countries of the region, only some 10 per cent or less of the gross domestic product enters into international trade.

In general, therefore, in a number of the countries under review a good or bad cereal harvest was to some extent offset, in 1958, by compensating changes in the production of other agricultural export items. The net result, in the food exporting countries, was that both exports and agricultural income rose in China: Taiwan, and fell in southern Viet-Nam. In the food importing countries the value of exports increased in the Philippines and fell in Pakistan, southern Korea (where, however, the importance of exports is minimal) and Indonesia; and in consequence, primary incomes probably declined in Indonesia and Pakistan, rose in southern Korea (also because of a good harvest), and remained more or less unchanged in the Philippines.

To some degree, the available indexes of industrial production in these countries do not, however, seem to support these conclusions, since they show in almost all cases a moderate, and in some cases a substantial increase in industrial output. But it should be borne in mind firstly that in relation to agricultural output industrial output is comparatively small in most Asian countries and secondly that, despite the general decline in demand in the home market in 1958, the demand for the products of domestic industry was artificially stimulated, in such countries as Pakistan and the Philippines, as well as in Indonesia and southern Viet-Nam, by import restrictions, which were considerably tightened up in 1958. Changes in government expenditure, which rose in most countries, also affected domestic demand.

The factors determining the short-run pattern of economic events in *India* are much the same except for the greater importance of exports of manufactures. The poor harvest of 1957/58 had a depressing influence on agricultural income and the demand for consumer goods, especially domestically produced cotton textiles, while at the same time necessitating large food imports. These, in turn, decreased the foreign exchange margin available for imports of investment goods. The balance of payments problem was further aggravated, though exports of tea went up, by a decline in exports of raw materials and cotton textile manufactures.

The foreign demand for Indian products is, however, generally of minor significance in determining domestic output, except for some sectors, such as the cotton textile industry, where in 1958 the fall in both foreign and domestic demand led to a considerable drop in output. Industrial production as a whole continued to rise, however, though at a slow rate, as the output of coal, power, cement, iron and steel and engineering industries among others, was expanded in response to investment in capital goods industries, as well as by the coming into production of completed projects. Through the drastic curtailment of imports other than food, the trade deficit fell considerably, though this was not sufficient to halt the drain on foreign exchange reserves, which continued at a somewhat slower pace than in the previous year.

The major determinants of *Japan's* short-term economic situation differ from those of the primary producing countries of the region. The setback in industrial production, which continued for the greater part of 1958, was due to an inventory recession and reaction to over-expansion of capacity during the pre-

ceding boom-period. The difficulties were compounded by the more fundamental problems. The structure of export—a large share of which still consists of textiles, notwithstanding the considerable postwar readjustments—is such that their expansion cannot finance the level of imports of raw materials required at high rates of investment and production. These internal difficulties coincided, moreover, with the recession in the industrial countries and with exchange difficulties in other ECAFE countries. Naturally, the textile industries, and consumer goods generally, were hardest hit, though exports and the production of other items were in general also reduced. Because of the recession and monetary measures imports of raw materials fell sharply, and the good rice harvest obviated the need for sizable rice imports. Consequently, foreign exchange reserves recovered from the steep decline in 1957.

Some general comments may be offered in conclusion. Firstly, at the end of 1958, with prospects of a good harvest, and the up-turn in the industrial countries in the West as well as in Japan, the economic situation was generally brighter than at the beginning of the year. Secondly, the economic events of 1958 did not seriously affect the volume of investment in the region as a whole. Imports of capital goods were down in most countries, to be true, and this reduction certainly affected investment in industrial capacity—except in mainland China, and perhaps in India, where the shortfall was met by the expansion in domestic output of engineering products. It should be remembered, however, that a large part of investment in construction and agriculture is independent of imported capital goods and may have increased without interruption. In fact, public investment—in so far as this can be ascertained from the published accounts, which usually refer to the central government only—probably rose above the level of 1957 in most countries. It remains true, of course, that—with a greater capacity to import capital goods, and less anxiety about repercussions on a precarious balance of payments—investments, both public and private, would have been still higher.

### Afghanistan

In 1958, the efforts towards economic development continued. As envisaged in the five year plan (1956/57–1960/61), development was concentrated in agriculture and transport.

During the year, in addition to several smaller dams, the Kajaki Reservoir was completed. The reservoir is part of the Helmand Valley project, which to date has provided irrigation for 100,000 hectares of waste land.

The production of raw cotton, which is one of the country's major export commodities, rose to 90,000 tons in 1957/58. Cotton, however, competes for land with wheat on non-irrigated land, and since wheat is in short supply, the price of land and therefore of cotton has been high.

For the first time domestic cement and products appeared on the market. Local textile production also increased significantly. However, in 1958, about 75 per cent of all textiles sold domestically were

imported, mostly from India and Japan. This was partly because the price of foreign textiles was lower than that of domestic textiles, in spite of customs duties and the fact that foreign exchange for importing textiles had to be obtained at the free market rate, which varied between 50 and 60 afghanis per US dollar.

Data derived from the trade returns of its partners indicate that in 1958 Afghanistan's exports to the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany and India declined considerably, while imports from the United States and Japan showed a marked increase after a considerable decline the year before. The 40 per cent decline in exports to the United States (mainly furs and skins) may be attributed to the recession and should therefore be a temporary phenomenon. Afghanistan's most important trade partner, however, is the Soviet Union; and of trade with the Soviet Union in 1957, 40 per cent of Soviet exports to Afghanistan consisted of machinery and equipment while over 80 per cent of Afghanistan's exports to the Soviet Union were of raw cotton and wool.

The heavy expenditure for development caused an estimated budget deficit of 600 million afghanis in 1957/58, an increase of 50 per cent over the previous year. About half of the development expenditure during the year, or 520 million afghanis, was expected to be met by foreign loans and grants. Available information indicates that, during the year ending 30 June 1958, Afghanistan received \$4.1 million in grants from the United States. From 1954 to the beginning of 1958, the country had been given the following amounts in loans from various countries (gross amounts in million dollars, including parts not yet utilized): Soviet Union \$145.8, United States \$29.3, Czechoslovakia \$12.4 and Federal Republic of Germany \$3.1. In addition, about \$12 million in grants came from the United States.

#### British Borneo and Singapore

**Brunei.** Output of crude oil, the Colony's major export, fell by 6 per cent to 5.2 million tons in 1958, owing to a decline in market demand. Exports of crude oil amounted to M\$300 million, compared with M\$314 million in the previous year.

The value of total exports (M\$327 million) was 4.4 per cent below that of 1957. However, the export surplus (M\$238 million) was slightly higher because of a fall in the value of total imports by one-fifth to M\$89 million.

In 1958 the total area under rubber increased by about 1.5 per cent to 14,016 hectares, but production declined by about 11 per cent. This decrease is attributed to other work with an assured wage being available to persons who previously made a living by tapping rubber. It is estimated that not more than 50 per cent of all small holdings were in tapping during the year.

There was an over-all reduction of about 5 per cent in the area under rice cultivation (2,594 hectares in 1957/58). This was due to a decrease in 'dry rice'

cultivation. Because of unfavourable weather conditions, total yields per hectare for 'dry' and 'wet' rice declined by 49 per cent and 45 per cent respectively.

Government expenditure in 1958 decreased by about 6.5 per cent to M\$64.1 million, of which M\$30.6 million was spent on development projects. No change is recorded in government revenue (M\$131 million) and the budgetary surplus was M\$66.5 million, as compared with M\$51.4 million in 1957.

**North Borneo.** The prolonged drought, which commenced in the latter part of 1957 and continued into the third quarter of 1958, had an adverse effect upon the paddy crop, which at 47,339 tons was 16 per cent below the 1957 level. Timber production, however, increased by 20 per cent. Production of rubber rose slightly. There was no significant increase in coconut acreage.

External trade in 1958 was the highest ever recorded. Imports amounted to M\$128.4 million (\$6.8 million higher than in 1957) and exports to M\$130.4 million (\$9.5 million greater than in 1957), with an export surplus of M\$2 million.

In 1958 timber replaced rubber as the principal export commodity. Exports of logs and sawn timber were valued at M\$36.4 million, an increase of almost M\$5 million over the previous year's figure. The value of rubber exports, however, declined to M\$32.8 million from \$37.0 million in 1957, because a decline in prices. Exports of copra, including re-exports, were valued at M\$32.2 million in 1958, compared with M\$24.0 million in 1957.

There was a fall in exports of rubber to Malaya, Europe and Hong Kong, of timber to Hong Kong and the United Kingdom and of copra to Malaya and China, but an increase in the exports of these commodities to Japan. In 1958 Japan purchased about one third of the Colony's exports, compared with one sixth in 1957, owing to a decrease in freight rates.

Government ordinary revenue for 1958 totalled M\$37.8 million compared with M\$35.5 million in 1957; and expenditure totalled M\$36.6 million against M\$35.2 million in the previous year.

In 1958, the supply of labour approached saturation point for the first time, and was sufficient to meet existing demands.

**Sarawak.** Rubber, pepper and timber are the three major exports and the basis of the economy. In 1958 they represented 80 per cent of total export earnings, excluding the re-export of petroleum from Brunei.

The value of rubber exports in 1958 (M\$60 million) was almost 18 per cent lower than in 1957, owing to a decline in both quantum and prices. Exports of pepper fell by 12 per cent to M\$15 million. At M\$20 million, exports of timber remained unchanged at the previous year's level. There were, however, increases in the value of exports for other items. Total export earnings, excluding re-export of petroleum, fell by 5 per cent to M\$119.4 million.



Owing to the decline in export earnings, total imports, excluding petroleum for re-export, were reduced by about 8 per cent to M\$132.6 million. Rice imports, in particular, showed a sharp drop of 19 per cent (from 47,736 tons in 1957 to 38,889 tons in 1958), partly owing to the good 1957/58 paddy harvest.

In 1958, government revenue increased by M\$7.8 million to M\$60.0 million, and government expenditure increased by M\$7.3 million to M\$58.0 million. Government Debenture Bonds were issued for the first time. The proceeds are to be used in the development of electricity, air services and tele-communications, as well as for the provision of low-cost housing.

*Singapore.* Economic conditions in Singapore in 1958 were less favourable than in previous years. This was largely due to the recession abroad and the fall in rubber prices and the decline in shipments of tin, though the position was aggravated by the restriction on the export of copra to Singapore imposed by Indonesia, and by the imposition of customs duties on logs exported to Singapore from the Federation of Malaya. Unemployment increased and private building activity slowed down. There was some capital outflow to the Federation of Malaya. In view of the anticipated change in government and a shortfall in the Development Fund, development expenditures were mainly restricted to the completion of existing commitments. As part of a general policy for fostering domestic industry, two Bills were presented to the Legislative Assembly in November 1958. One provided for complete relief from income tax on profits for five years for pioneer industries. The other provided for an income tax allowance for assisting industries in respect of new capital expenditure of not less than M\$10,000. In addition, in December 1958, a Customs (Amendment) Bill was presented. This Bill will add the power to levy protective tariffs, to the power already existing in the Import and Export Ordinance to achieve quantitative restrictions.

Compared with 1957, the value of Singapore's total trade in 1958 declined by 8.2 per cent to M\$5,583 million, and the trade deficit increased by 16.1 per cent to M\$619 million. Total exports fell by over 10 per cent to M\$2,482 million, while total imports decreased by over 6 per cent to M\$3,101 million.

The trade with all principal trading partners, other than mainland China, was lower in 1958 than in the previous year. The principal countries affected were the United Kingdom (imports falling by M\$47 million to M\$400 million and exports by M\$51 million to M\$256 million), the United States (imports falling by M\$22 million to M\$117 million and exports by M\$82 million to M\$193 million), British Borneo, New Zealand, Indonesia, China: Taiwan. Imports from mainland China, however, increased by M\$26 million to M\$150 million, while exports rose by M\$19 million to M\$65 million.

As far as trade with the Federation of Malaya was concerned, imports fell by M\$145 million to M\$639 million, and exports by M\$51 million to M\$662 million. In contrast with 1957, there was a small surplus of M\$22 million on over-all trade account with the Federation of Malaya.

Because of restrictions under the International Tin Agreement and the sales of tin by the Soviet Union, only 8,011 tons of tin valued at M\$48.3 million were exported from Singapore in 1958, as against 21,158 tons valued at M\$133.4 million in the previous year. The volume of rubber exported directly from Singapore was, however, greater in 1958 (592 tons) than in 1957 (551 tons), though the price was lower.

Government expenditure amounted to M\$264.9 million in 1958, and was M\$12.1 million less than anticipated owing to economies on education, medical services and defence. Total revenue amounted to M\$270 million, including a payment of M\$20 million by the Australian Government to Singapore for Christmas Island. The general revenue balance which stood at M\$78.6 million at the beginning of the year had risen to M\$87.3 million at the end of 1958.

During 1958 the cost of living remained fairly stable and there was no significant change in wages and earnings.

### Burma

In 1958, the Burmese economy was stable, but at lower levels of activity than in previous years.

The gross domestic product declined by 3 per cent from its 1956/57 level mainly in the agricultural sector. Owing to adverse weather, the 1957/58 paddy crop fell by 9 per cent. This was accompanied by a decline in related activities such as state marketing, processing and transportation. However, production of sugar, cotton yarn and jute bags increased.

In 1958, the total value of foreign trade fell by 24 per cent, with imports declining at a greater rate (31 per cent) than exports (15 per cent). As a result, the trade deficit was reduced from K316 million to K42 million. The quantum of imports also declined at a greater rate (37 per cent) than that of exports (19 per cent). The decrease in imports was mainly in consumer goods such as cotton yarn and thread and cotton piece-goods. Imports, under the PL 480 programme of 1956, also tapered off. There was, however, an increase in imports of capital goods. Rice exports fell in volume by 22 per cent and in value by 18 per cent from the previous year's level. Foreign assets rose by K130 million to K576 million at the end of 1958.

Of the total available resources, government outlay absorbed more in 1957/58 than in 1956/57. The budget estimates for 1958/59 aim at increased government expenditure, but with a smaller budgetary deficit, since tax revenues are expected to improve as the result of a liberalization of imports and increased income tax payments by State enterprises. There was in 1958 a continued shift in emphasis in government capital outlay in favour of the restoration of law and order, completion of committed projects and increase of agricultural production. Despite the increase in fixed capital formation in both the public and private sectors, total domestic capital formation is estimated to have fallen by 0.5 per cent because of lower stock accumulation in the public sector. There was liquidation of private consumer stocks; hence, consumption in 1957/58 did not decline at a greater rate than production.



Along with a fall in the import surplus there was a decrease in commercial bank credit and a shift to time deposits, but the contractionary effects were offset by increase in net domestic cash disbursement of the government complex. Total money supply, which showed some contraction in 1957, increased by 18 per cent in 1958.

The decline in agricultural production led to an increase in the wholesale price index of agricultural produce. However, price controls were imposed on a number of food items, and profit margins fixed for many consumer goods. Drastic action was taken against speculators and hoarders. As a result, the cost of living index declined by 3.4 per cent.

### Cambodia

The economic situation in 1958 was characterized by a decline in rice production, and substantial increase in imports financed out of foreign aid, and the completion of several important projects under Cambodia's preparatory two-year plan.

No significant change was recorded in gross national product in 1958, amounting to approximately Ri 15 billion, compared with 1957. Income per head, however, decreased slightly, as the result of population growth, which is estimated to have exceeded 2 per cent during the year.

Owing to widespread drought, the 1957/58 paddy crop (1,410,000 tons) was 7.8 per cent lower than in 1956/57, and no improvement is expected in the 1958/59 harvest. Despite reduced production, however, rice exports increased slightly from 203,000 tons in 1957 to 209,000 tons in 1958, owing to a carry-over from the 1956/57 harvest. Shipments of rice to Hong Kong and Singapore increased, while those to the French Union decreased.

Compared with 1956/57, the production of maize declined in 1957/58 but exports rose in value.

The production of rubber, the country's second most important export item, increased by some 6 per cent from 31,683 tons in 1957 to 33,620 tons in 1958, owing to an improvement of 10.6 per cent in yields per hectare. The value of rubber exports rose by 7 per cent.

As the share of rice, rubber and maize together increased from 79 to 87 per cent of total exports, Cambodian exports in 1958 were even less diversified than in 1957.

The trade deficit rose from Ri 232 million in 1957 to Ri 791 million in 1958, as the 29 per cent rise in imports was matched only by a 2 per cent increase in exports. The rise in the trade deficit resulted partly from deliberate action of the Government to take fuller advantage of foreign assistance offered by the United States, mainland China, France and other countries, which also helped to raise the country's gold and foreign currency reserves from Ri 2,911 million at the end of 1957 to Ri 3,442 million at the end of 1958.

Considerable changes took place in the structure of imports. By far the most important was the 146 per cent increase in the imports of machinery and transport equipment, an indication of a determined effort to speed up the rate of economic development.

With a postponement of six months, Cambodia's first preparatory two-year plan came to a close on 30 June 1958. Out of a total planned expenditure of Ri 3.5 billion, only Ri 2.5 billion, or 72 per cent, were actually spent on different projects. Investment in production fell particularly short of the planned targets, while outlays on infrastructure surpassed the planned figures by Ri 189 million. During 1958, the three biggest projects, started under the two-year plan, were completed: (i) the French-financed construction of the first Cambodian sea-port of Kompong-Som (now called Sihanoukville); (ii) the American financed highway from the new port to the capital city of Phnom-Penh; and (iii) the airport of Pochentong. It is still too early to assess the full impact of these works, which were conceived under conditions very different from those prevailing today, but the first two, particularly, may help the opening up of the region to the south of Phnom-Penh.

In the last period of the two-year plan, efforts were made to hasten investment in production. Most of mainland China's assistance has been earmarked for the construction of four factories, which was in progress already in 1958.

The supply of money increased by about 9 per cent in 1958, owing mainly to a rise of 18 per cent in government expenditure. As a result there was an upward trend in prices which was partly held down by the 29 per cent rise in imports. As compared with 1957, the Phnom-Penh cost of living index rose by 6.3 per cent.

### Ceylon

The economy of Ceylon is largely dependent on its external trade affecting the country's three major agricultural exports, tea, coconut and rubber.

The value of Ceylon's exports<sup>3</sup> in 1958 was 4.6 per cent higher than in 1957. The volume of exports increased by about 7.6 per cent, while unit values declined by 2 per cent. The volume increase was largely the result of increases in the production (3.8 per cent) and exports (7 per cent) of tea. Exports of rubber and copra declined. The fall in rubber exports (by about 4 per cent) was due to lower purchases by mainland China; exports of coconut products (20 per cent less in terms of oil) were affected, on the supply side, by lower production following the drought conditions which had prevailed on the Island for several years and, on the demand side, by India's restrictions on imports of copra and coconut oil. Tea prices were somewhat, and rubber prices markedly, lower in 1958 than in the previous year. Coconut product prices, on the other hand, were substantially higher owing, in the main, to a decline in competitive supplies from the Philippines.

<sup>3</sup> Value of exports refers to f.o.b. value at current factor cost but including export duties which are treated as a form of direct tax (Central Bank of Ceylon, *Annual Report for the Year 1958*, p.5).

The capacity to import, moreover, substantially improved during the year also because of a fall in the unit value of imports (8 per cent). The volume of aggregate imports was however of about the same order as in the previous year though there was a marked shift in import demand in favour of consumer goods, particularly textiles, as against capital goods. In the latter group, the decline primarily affected petroleum, fertilizers and cement. Imports of machinery and motor cars, however, increased.

The national income of Ceylon reportedly rose by 3.2 per cent at 1956 factor cost. A substantial part of this rise was accounted for by increases in the output of export products and rice (17.3 per cent)—the major crop for domestic consumption. However, the rise in national income at current factor cost (5.7 per cent) was slightly higher than the rise in national income at 1956 prices. The increase in prices reflected in these figures was mainly the consequence of the increase in domestic prices of food other than rice<sup>4</sup> and of various services. In Colombo, the cost of living index rose by 2 per cent during 1958, despite a fall in the f.o.b. prices of imported consumer goods by 8.7 per cent.

Real wages remained about the same in agriculture, but rose by 12 per cent for unskilled workers in government service and by 9 per cent for workers in occupations other than agriculture. The increase followed considerable industrial unrest.

The bulk of the increase in the available supply of resources during the year (i.e. production plus imports minus exports) went to the government sector, which raised its consumption by 3.4 per cent and investment by 23.6 per cent. The resources utilized by the private sector increased by only 1.2 per cent. Private consumption was higher by 2.3 per cent, somewhat less than the population increase. Private investment declined by 6.5 per cent.

The increased resources utilized by the Government were not matched by corresponding increases in revenue. Government revenue increased by less than 2 per cent at current prices, whereas government consumption alone increased by 6 per cent.

## China

*Taiwan.* According to provisional estimates, national income in real terms rose by 5 per cent in 1958. However, population pressure continued to be the major economic problem, and the increase in per capita national income was somewhat lower.

Agricultural production rose by 6.4 per cent in 1958, the rate of increase being 5.0 per cent for crop production, 7.3 per cent for forestry, 10.1 per cent for fishery and 8.4 per cent for livestock. The 1958 paddy crop, at 2,488,000 tons, was 5.6 per cent above that of 1957 owing to the increased use of fertilizers and the expansion

of the agricultural extension programme, as well as to favourable weather conditions. The production of sweet potatoes, wheat and soya beans also set new records. Centrifugal sugar in the year ending August 1958 rose by 7.4 per cent and tea in 1958 increased by 7.8 per cent. Jute production recovered from the very low level of 1957. Banana, pineapple and citrus fruits production also showed a sizable increase.

Industrial output increased by 5 per cent during the year, with electric power generation showing a rise of 12 per cent and cement output 68 per cent over the preceding year. In general the implementation of industrial projects envisaged in the second four-year plan 1957-1960 was well in hand, and several additional measures, including assurance to follow the course of a free economy, readiness to offer assistance to private enterprise, abolition of a number of controls and efforts to explore new domestic resources such as petroleum and coking coal, were taken by the Government in 1958, to promote industrial development.

In 1958, exports increased by 5.1 per cent to NT\$3,861 million, and imports by 6.6 per cent to NT\$5,605 million, resulting in a lowering of the trade deficit by 10 per cent to NT\$1,744 million. That deficit, as before, was financed largely by United States aid.

Rice and sugar accounted for 69 per cent of total exports, and during the year, exports of rice increased by 62 per cent to 196,000 tons. No change was recorded in the export price of rice. The export of sugar, however, declined in value by 12.7 per cent (NT\$2,001 million).

Fifty-eight per cent of the imports were composed of industrial and agricultural materials, crude oils, ore and metals; 21 per cent of capital goods; and 21 per cent of consumer goods.

A 33 per cent increase in money supply (i.e. of NT\$1,300 million, of which 46 per cent was in deposit money and 54 per cent in currency) was accompanied by an 82 per cent rise in time deposits (i.e. of NT\$1,214 million). Wholesale prices went up by 1.4 per cent during the year, and consumer prices by 0.8 per cent.

Measures were taken to lower the reserve requirement against demand deposits of commercial banks, to lower the rate of interest charged by the Bank of Taiwan on rediscounts and accommodation to banks, and to issue corporate bonds as well as to raise a public loan. In April 1958 steps were taken to reduce the multiple exchange rate structure into a dual rate based on a division of commodities into two classes. Class A is applicable to major exports (sugar, rice and salt) and essential imports for which foreign exchange is to be surrendered or provided at the rate of NT\$24.58 buying and NT\$24.78 selling to one US dollar. Class B covers all other exports and imports to which the above rates, plus the value of exchange settlement certificates (officially at NT\$12 per US dollar) apply. Further measures taken in November 1958 abolished this distinction, thereby establishing a unitary rate of NT\$36.58 buying and NT\$36.78 selling.

<sup>4</sup> The price of rationed rice, in fact, was reduced by 12.5 per cent in June 1958.

**Mainland.<sup>5</sup>** The 1958 output was estimated in April 1959 to have been doubled in volume for some major items—foodgrains,<sup>6</sup> raw cotton, coal, iron and steel.<sup>7</sup> These estimates, however, were officially reduced in August, by 10 per cent for steel, 37 per cent for raw cotton, and 50 per cent for foodgrains. Consequently, 1958 production, as compared with 1957, rose by 117 per cent for coal, by 50 per cent for steel, by 35 per cent for foodgrains, and by 28 per cent for raw cotton.

**MAINLAND CHINA: PRODUCTION OF MAJOR ITEMS**  
(in million tons)

	1957	1958	
		Estimated	Revised <sup>a</sup>
Foodgrains . . . . .	185	375	250
Raw cotton . . . . .	1.64	3.35	2.1
Coal . . . . .	124	270	270
Steel . . . . .	5.35 <sup>b</sup>	8.92 <sup>b</sup>	8 <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> NCNA, Peking, 26 August 1959 gave the revision reached at Eighth session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party held from 2 to 16 August 1959.

<sup>b</sup> Including output from modern furnaces only.

In agriculture, the construction of small irrigation works, the improved collection of human and animal excreta, pond mud and other forms of non-chemical fertilizers, the deep ploughing of fields on a scale exceeding the limits of garden culture, and the increase in other forms of farm extension activity helped to increase farm yields considerably. However, the drafting of farm labour, officially estimated at over a hundred million people, for the production of coal, iron and steel, left a part of the harvest ungathered. Moreover, the bottlenecks in transportation,<sup>8</sup> together with the reported acute shortage of storage and processing facilities, appeared to have reduced considerably the availability of crop production for urban consumption and export.

<sup>5</sup> For qualifications regarding coverage, method of compilation and reliability of the statistics from official sources here quoted, see United Nations, *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1957*, p.86 and *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1958*, p.15, footnote 1. Attention is drawn, in particular, to the over-estimation of the crop for 1958, which was officially attributed to "lack of experience in assessing and calculating the output of such an unprecedented harvest." (NCNA, Peking, 26 August 1959).

<sup>6</sup> Foodgrains include sweet potatoes, whose rate of increase in 1958 was estimated at over 300 percent. (In arriving at the total foodgrains production sweet potatoes are already converted to foodgrain equivalent at the ratio of four to one.) Accordingly the rate of increase for foodgrains excluding sweet potatoes would be 70 per cent.

<sup>7</sup> All figures for 1958 were published on 14 April 1959 in the "Communique on National Economic Growth in 1958" by the State Statistical Bureau, and in the three major documents read a few days later at the first session of the Second National Congress of People's Representatives: "Government Report" by Premier Chou En-Lai, "State Accounts for 1958 and Budget Estimates for 1959" by Li Hsien-nien, Minister of Finance, and "Draft of National Economic Plan", by Li Fu-chun, Chairman of the State Planning Commission.

<sup>8</sup> NCNA, Peking, 29 April 1959.

In industrial production, the rate of increase in 1958 was, as before, reported to have been far greater for means of production than for consumer goods, being 103 per cent for the former but 34 per cent for the latter. Much of the increase in industrial output may of course have been achieved at the expense of quality which suffered because of shortage of up-to-standard materials, lack of skill on the part of newly recruited workers, application of poorly proven techniques and lack of experienced management personnel. As a result, great efforts to improve the quality of industrial products were repeatedly called for by the Government, in the early part of 1959.<sup>9</sup>

Total imports and exports are reported to have risen by 23 per cent in 1958 (to 12.5 billion yuan), as compared with a fall of 6.8 per cent in 1957. Government receipts and expenditures in 1958, at about 42 billion yuan each, rose by over one third above 1957. Of government expenditure, over 64 per cent went to economic construction, and nearly 11 per cent to social development. Capital construction, or fixed capital formation, took up as much as 21.4 billion yuan. This excluded additional investment of 5.3 billion by the provincial governments, but already represented an increase of 70 per cent over 1957. As to government receipts, taxes increased by 21 per cent, while profits from public enterprises rose by 55 per cent (because of increases in production and payment of wages at rates incommensurate with productivity). The public enterprises, it may be noted, contributed, in the form of taxes and profits, as much as 84 per cent of total government receipts.

The rationing of foodgrains, meat, edible oil, sugar, and cotton cloth continued, and the official price index in 1958 is reported to have been, on the whole, stable.

### Federation of Malaya

The year 1958 was a difficult one because of adverse developments in the rubber and tin industries, which dominate the export trade of the country, though there was evidence of improvement in the last quarter of the year.

The value of rubber exports in 1958 including trade with Singapore (M\$ 1,197.2 million) was 8 per cent lower than in 1957, owing to a decline in average rubber prices in 1958; but production<sup>10</sup> and export volumes increased slightly. Rubber prices began to rise in the last quarter of the year.

<sup>9</sup> *Red Flag*, No. 11, 1 June 1959, pp.4-6; *People's Daily*, 15 May, 11 and 29 June 1959; New China News Agency, Press releases, Peking, 14 June 1959 and Lushun-Dairen, 16 June 1959; *Ta Kung Pao* (Peking), 17 May 1959.

<sup>10</sup> In 1958 total rubber production increased by 3.6 per cent to 669,600 tons of which estate rubber totalled 396,400 tons—an increase of 6.0 per cent over 1957. The increase in rubber production in 1958 should be viewed in the light of the structural changes in the rubber industry now taking place as the result of the maturing of large areas of estate rubber, newly planted in 1951/52 and thereafter. Thus, in 1958, 59 per cent of estate rubber production came from high yielding planting materials as compared with only 34 per cent in 1950.



Following the imposition of export restrictions on tin in December 1957, tin production dropped sharply to 39,074 tons in 1958, i.e. 35 per cent less than in 1957. The average tin price in 1958 was slightly less than in the previous year, but prices rose during the last quarter of 1958. The value of tin metal exports (M\$236.4 million) declined by 26 per cent below the 1957 figure.

The other export products, none of which normally account for more than 4 per cent of the total value of Federation exports, showed a mixed production record in 1958. The production of palm oil and kernels rose by some 20 per cent to 89,412 tons, and pineapple production by 16 per cent to 151,356 tons. Production of copra and coconut oil fell by 17 per cent to 189,700 tons largely owing to a drop in smallholders' output. The productive capacity is likely to deteriorate further unless a vigorous effort at replanting and rehabilitation is carried out. Iron ore production fell by 6 per cent to 2,840,000 tons, but in this case there are good long run prospects for increased output, in view of the contemplated investment in the iron ore project in Pahang.

Of the total value of imports in 1958 (M\$1,658 million), food imports accounted for 32 per cent, and of this about one-third consists of rice. Net imports of rice into the Federation in 1958 were about 352,000 tons, or slightly above the 1957 level. The 1957/58 paddy crop, however, reached a record level of 799,000 tons. This was 1.7 per cent above the 1956/57 crop, mainly because of higher yields per hectare resulting from good weather conditions, better practices, and improved seeds. Per hectare paddy yields have shown progressive improvements since the end of the war; in 1958 domestic production accounted for about 60 per cent of domestic consumption.

In 1958, the value of exports and imports fell by 14 per cent and 9 per cent respectively. As a result, the export surplus declined by M\$140 million to M\$225 million in 1958.

The effects of this trade recession were felt primarily in the public sector, where there was a fall in the yield from export duties on rubber and tin, import duties and excises on tobacco and liquors, and income taxes. There was, therefore, some curtailment of government outlays in 1958. Development outlays continued to be about M\$150-170 million per annum, much below the target of M\$227 million per annum contemplated in the development expenditure programme for the period 1956-1960. The more general economic effects of the trade recession were however modest. There was some unemployment, particularly owing to the slash in tin production, but serious large-scale unemployment problems remain as a potentiality of the demographic structure rather than a present reality. Wages remained steady with a slight decline in the cost of living, and a reduction in the level of consumer spending.

Government plans to stimulate private investment in manufacturing industries centre on (a) the ample provision of basic services, e.g. power and transport; and (b) various financial inducements to private investors, e.g. tax concessions to pioneer industries, market protection.

The dominant power project is the Central Electricity Board's Cameron Highlands Hydroelectric Scheme, for which the World Bank has given a loan of US\$35.6 million and the Commonwealth Development Finance Company another loan of £500,000, to the C.E.B. With respect to transport facilities, the North Klang Straits Port Development Scheme, which will provide modern port facilities on the west coast between Penang and Singapore, is the largest project. The United States Development Loan Fund has authorized a loan of US\$10 million to assist in financing the North Klang Straits Scheme, and another loan of US\$10 million for a Roads and Bridges Programme. For the financing of development projects, the Brunei Government in 1958 generously agreed to a loan in sterling to the Federation equivalent to M\$100 million, the first installment to be received in April 1959.

The efforts to attract private foreign and domestic investment in manufacturing industries seemed to be bearing fruit. Some plants were likely to be established under the Pioneer Industries legislation in the next few years. A private mining syndicate is also contemplating a M\$50 million iron mining project in Pahang, which would take 3½ years to complete, and could double annual iron ore exports. Expanded production facilities for cement, which went into operation at the end of year, should more than double Malayan cement production in 1959.

### Hong Kong

Population pressure continued to be Hong Kong's main economic problem. Principally because of the large influx of refugees from mainland China during the past decade "it seems certain that the growth of national income has not kept pace with the growth of population".<sup>11</sup> For 1958, the natural rate of population growth is estimated to have exceeded 3 per cent, and the over-all rate to have exceeded 5 per cent (recorded immigration 43,156).

In general, economic activity in Hong Kong attained a satisfactory level in 1958. Production of electricity and gas increased by about 10 per cent and 5 per cent respectively. Building activity was maintained. Cotton yarn production, one of the main manufacturing industries, was almost 20 per cent higher than in 1957, while the production of cotton fabrics of all types rose by some 14 per cent during the same period. There was, however, a decrease of about 7 per cent by value in the total trade of the colony in 1958 (HK\$7,582 million).

For the twelfth consecutive fiscal year (1958/59), Hong Kong achieved a budget surplus. Revenue was twice as high as in 1951/52 despite the absence of any major change in the level of taxation. In recent years all capital expenditures have been financed out of revenue, apart from a loan from the United Kingdom of some HK\$33 million towards the cost of the new airport which was opened in September 1958.

Total currency in circulation increased very slightly in 1958, but for the first time in some years total bank

<sup>11</sup> *Hong Kong Annual Report 1958*, Hong Kong Government Press, 1959, p.55.

clearings showed a decrease over the previous year's figure. The cost of living fell by two per cent. Land values declined as the result of a general easing in demand.

The decline in over-all trade by 7 per cent in 1958 was mainly due to a fall in imports by 11 per cent to HK\$4,594 million, as exports (HK\$2,989 million) remained at about the same level as in 1957. The trade deficit fell by 25 per cent to HK\$1,605 million.

Mainland China, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States together provided 64 per cent of the value of total imports, of which 65 per cent consisted of food and manufactured goods. Imports fell from all countries except mainland China, Malaya and Middle and Near East countries.

Over 56 per cent of the value of total exports was taken by the United Kingdom, Malaya, the United States, Thailand, Indonesia and mainland China. Almost 40 per cent of total exports were accounted for by textiles and clothing.

Of the total trade deficit of HK\$1,605 million in 1958 over three-quarters was accounted for by the trade deficit with mainland China (HK\$1,241 million in 1958 as compared with HK\$1,008 million in 1957). Imports from mainland China of foodstuffs showed increases, as did textile yarns and piecegoods and base metals. The steady fall in the value of exports to mainland China since 1951 was reversed in 1958 when it rose by HK\$32 million to HK\$156 million.

The increase in the export of local products continued in 1958. A new classification of the trade statistics showed a rise in the value of exports of products 'wholly or principally of Hong Kong origin' from HK\$1,202 million in 1957 to HK\$1,260 million in 1958, representing respectively 40 and 42 per cent of the total value of exports. Principal markets included the United Kingdom, the United States, Malaya and Indonesia, which took nearly 55 per cent of the total. The most important exports were clothing, cotton piecegoods, cotton yarns, footwear and enamelled household utensils. The United Kingdom Cotton Board and the Hong Kong textile interests agreed in December 1958 to limit exports to the United Kingdom of Hong Kong manufactured cotton, grey or finished garments and piecegoods to a ceiling of approximately 164 million square yards annually for a period of three years. Outside the ceiling are cotton yarn, garments made from United Kingdom cloth and any goods imported into the United Kingdom for re-export with or without processing. Earlier, in October 1958, the French Government unilaterally announced the establishment of a quota for the importation of Hong Kong goods into France and French West Africa equal to 50 per cent of the value of such imports in 1957.

### India

In 1958 there was a slowing down in the expansion of the Indian economy, though the situation improved towards the end of the year.

In 1957/58 there was a fall in agricultural production by 8.4 per cent. It was as great as 9.7 per cent in the case of cereals.<sup>12</sup> In non-cereal production, oil-seeds, sugar-cane and tobacco fell, while the production of tea (the most important export crop), cotton and jute increased.

The rate of increase in industrial production in 1958 slackened to 1.5 per cent, as against 3.5 per cent in 1957 and 8.3 per cent in 1956, owing mainly to a decline in the production of cotton cloth and yarn. While production of coal and cement expanded but at a slower rate than before, substantial increases were recorded in jute goods, general engineering, chemicals and chemical products. Towards the end of the year there was a rise in the production of a number of industrial commodities except cotton yarn and cloth and jute.

The total value of trade declined by about 14 per cent to Rs 14,432 million, the rate of decline being greater in imports (16 per cent) which fell to Rs 8,642 million, than exports (10 per cent) which amounted to Rs 5,790 million in 1958; the trade deficit fell by about 25 per cent. There was a corresponding narrowing down of current account deficit by 21 per cent, which, together with the inflow of foreign assistance, resulted in a smaller drain on the foreign exchange reserves in 1958 (Rs 1,080 million) than in 1957 (Rs 2,330 million).

Aggregate investment in the economy showed only a moderate rise, mostly in the public sector. In 1958/59, there was an increase in government expenditure mainly on account of the plan outlay, which rose by 16 per cent to Rs 9,810 million. There was no significant addition to tax revenues at the Centre as the adjustments in estate duty, the gift tax and higher excise on cement were offset by the subsequent reduction in excise on textiles and in export duties. The states increased their revenue from sales tax and share of Union excise. However, with increased foreign aid and internal borrowing, the over-all deficit of the Centre and the States was appreciably smaller—at Rs 1,360 million, as compared to Rs 5,032 million in 1957/58.

Available data on corporate profits and dividend distribution and conditions in the capital market pointed to a lower level of investment in the private sector during 1958/59. On the whole, it was estimated that the organised private sector in industry, mining and transport other than railways invested in the first half of the plan period almost as much as expected over the whole of the plan period.<sup>13</sup>

With decreased production and expanded money supply (by Rs 740 million or 3 per cent), wholesale prices rose by 2 per cent in 1958. The major part of the rise in prices occurred in food articles, while the prices of industrial raw materials fell. The price of manufactured articles recorded a rise of less than one per cent. The cost of living index rose by 4.7 per cent.

<sup>12</sup> According to national source.

<sup>13</sup> "Some Reflections on our Domestic Economy—A Talk by the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India," *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin*, January 1959, p.15.



In view of their crucial importance, government policy aimed at holding food grain prices in check. The Government maintained food zones, stepped up their purchases of foodgrains for distribution through fair price shops, curbed hoarding and profiteering through selective credit control and fixation of maximum controlled prices. There continued to be large imports of foodgrains (3.22 million tons), though at levels lower than in 1957 (3.60 million tons). During the year, the Government announced its intention to introduce state trading in foodgrains, starting with wheat and rice. The ultimate implementation of the policy would rest on service co-operatives which would collect farm surpluses at controlled prices, and on consumer's co-operatives which would be the main distributing agency. In the meantime, the Government would intensify state procurement of foodgrains at controlled price; also the licensed wholesale traders would, on their own and on government behalf, make purchases at specified prices from the farmers. Action was also taken to control prices of sugar and oil-seeds.

### Indonesia

In 1958, the Indonesian economy was beset by internal disturbances and severe inflation. By the end of the year, however, order had been restored throughout most of the country, though there was little evidence of any slackening in the pace of inflation.

Thus, despite an increase in the production of paddy by 5.9 per cent in 1958 to a record level of 12.3 million tons, and an increase in maize production by almost 13 per cent, food shortages were experienced during the greater part of the year. As a result, the Government was obliged to expand its purchases of rice from foreign countries, and rice imports rose by over 100,000 tons to 682,000 tons.

Unsettled political conditions, inflation, unfavourable weather, pests, short-falls in fertilizers and other factors adversely affected the 1958 production of practically all export crops. The production of rubber, the main export item, was 10 per cent lower than in 1957, as a result of which Indonesia relinquished its position as the world's largest natural rubber producing country. Sugar production, tea, coffee, copra, palm oil and hard fibres also registered declines.

Manufacturing production also appeared to be lower than in the previous year, as restrictions on the import of raw materials caused shortages, while many industries dependent on domestic raw materials experienced transport difficulties. Output of cotton fabrics in 1958 declined by 2 per cent below 1957. On the other hand, output of crude petroleum continued upwards, though at the lower rate of 4 per cent in 1958, as against 22 per cent in the previous year.

In 1958, exports fell by 22 per cent, mainly because of the general decline in agricultural exports other than palm oil and hard fibres as the result of smaller production and the deterioration in inter-island transportation. Exports of rubber decreased by 11.6 per cent to 606,100 tons, those of tea by 3 per cent to 34,600 tons, sugar by nearly 40 per cent to 88,200 tons and copra by 59

per cent to 118,600 tons. Even for palm oil, of which larger quantities were exported in 1958, the value of exports was lower than in 1957.

The decline in exports was however more than matched by a fall in imports (36 per cent). Hence over the full year 1958, there was an improvement in the trade surplus by 46 per cent to Rp 2,758 million. It should be noted, however, that, according to a special agreement with the Government, the oil companies are granted disposal of all proceeds from the export of petroleum and petroleum products. Excluding this trade in petroleum and petroleum products, the trade surplus fell substantially to only Rp 43 million.

The balance of payments showed, however, a surprisingly high over-all surplus of Rp 1,408 million, as compared with a deficit of Rp 834 million in the previous year. Foreign assets, which declined to a postwar low level of Rp 620 million at the end of March, went up to Rp 2,480 million at year-end. This seeming improvement in foreign exchange reserves was possible only through drastic restriction of imports, and the inflow of foreign loans and grants from various countries. "Official donations" in the balance of payments, which also covered a grant in the form of cancellation of debt owed to Japan under the reparation agreement with Indonesia, amounted to Rp 2,150 million in 1958, as compared with a level of less than Rp 200 million in previous years.

The government budget deficit in 1958 doubled to almost Rp 10 billion. As a result, money supply rose by 55 per cent to a record figure of Rp 29.4 billion. The cost of living and wholesale price index for imported goods rose by around 50 per cent.

### Iran

Economic expansion continued in 1958 largely on the basis of rising income from oil production and foreign borrowing.

Production of crude petroleum, the country's major exchange earner, rose by 14 per cent to 40 million tons in 1958. The net foreign exchange receipts from the oil sector amounted to \$234 million in the fiscal year 1957 (March 1957 to March 1958);<sup>14</sup> they have since risen, though no quantitative information is yet available for 1958/59. Industrial production, apart from oil, also expanded rapidly, and the goal of self-sufficiency in sugar, cotton textiles and cement is in sight. Agricultural output also rose in 1957/58, primarily because of favourable weather conditions.

An important addition to effective supply was provided by the liberalization of imports in the spring of 1957, which contributed substantially to monetary stability throughout 1958. The value of total imports (excluding foreign oil company imports) rose by 29 per cent to Rl 37 billion in 1958.

<sup>14</sup> Receipts from exports of oil valued at \$502 million less (1) deductions in respect of imports of \$85 million supplied to the National Iranian Oil Company and foreign-owned oil companies and (2) net transfers abroad of profit, capital and nationalization settlements of \$183 million.

The rapid increase in government expenditures, related mainly to increased defence outlays and higher civil service salaries, progressively widened the gap between expenditures in ordinary budget and domestic revenues from Rl 1.53 billion in 1955/56 to Rl 9.79 billion in 1958/59. The financing of this gap involved increasing reliance on oil revenues which was originally to have been earmarked for economic development. Investment by the Plan Organization, responsible for carrying out the development programmes under the seven-year plan (mid-1956/57 through mid-1962/63), was therefore in excess of its income from oil. Hence, there was an increased reliance on foreign borrowing. The gap between revenue and expenditure on development account of the Plan Organization is estimated to have widened from Rl 4.46 billion in 1957/58 to Rl 6.0 billion in 1958/59, representing respectively 34 per cent and 41 per cent of the Plan Organization's expenditure on development. The increased investment and expenditure in the public sector inevitably created additional income and stimulated consumption and general economic activity in the private sector, which led to an increase in bank credit operations.<sup>15</sup> In 1958, claims on the Government and official entities rose by 9 per cent to Rl 26.4 billion, and claims on the private sector by 61 per cent to Rl 22.6 billion.

Although Iran is able to rely mainly on revenues from oil transactions for its development financing, the oil revenues have, in recent years, been insufficient to cover the gap created by the increased claims on the national resources. The balancing factor has been foreign grants and loans, mainly from the United States, which amounted to \$90 million in 1956/57, \$60 million in 1957/58, and \$90 million in 1958/59. The present trend in expenditure, therefore, can continue without recourse to domestic bank borrowing, only if the already considerable volume of external financing can be increased.

#### Japan

In May 1957, the Japanese economy entered a period of downward readjustment, as the result of the government's deliberate policy to restrict credit and curtail investment. This situation persisted throughout much of 1958. In retrospect, it is evident that the Japanese economy was considerably more flexible than had been anticipated, for it is now apparent that the process of recovery was well advanced in the closing months of the year, as is illustrated by the fact that industrial production in December 1958 exceeded by 3.6 per cent the previous record set up in May 1957.

The recovery was due, among other things, to the fact that personal expenditure was maintained at a high level during the period of recession, and that public investment was stepped up as part of a deliberate policy to contain the impact of falling private investment—a policy reflected also in a substantial expansion in loans to the private sector during the second half of 1958. Moreover, excess capacity, earlier predicted to be large,

was found to be a less potent influence on the pattern of economic activity, for the reason that, in practice, much of the substantial investment during the preceding loan period had been on infrastructure and rationalization, which in the short term tends to create a less than proportionate increase in productive capacity. Lastly, a surplus on the balance of payments was achieved, partly as the result of an adjustment in inventories and to increased economic aid.

The paddy crop, 15 million tons in 1958, was 4.6 per cent higher than in 1957, and for the year 1958 agricultural output was 3.1 per cent higher than in 1957. On the whole, the trend towards a greater diversification of agriculture was continued, and livestock output rose by 9.4 per cent as against a decrease in wheat and barley production of 4.3 per cent.<sup>16</sup>

For the year as a whole, industrial output remained unchanged at the 1957 level, since the considerable gain in the later part of the year in production in all sectors other than textiles was offset by the low level of output generally in the first half of 1958.

In 1958, the value of exports rose by 1 per cent to ¥1,036 billion, as against a rise of 14.3 per cent in 1957 and 24.4 per cent in 1956. This very small rate of increase in exports in 1958 may be favourably compared, however, with the 5 per cent decline in world export totals for the year, and it conceals the fact that Japanese exports to industrial countries increased by 12 per cent in 1958, though this was balanced by a 9.5 per cent decline in exports to Asia and Africa.

The value of imports, on the other hand, declined by 29.2 per cent to ¥1,092 billion, owing to a fall in import prices (13.9 per cent), and a substantial reduction in the quantum of import (17.8 per cent). Imports of rice increased, from 347,000 tons in 1957 to 505,000 tons in 1958.

Accordingly, the balance of payments improved from a deficit of ¥191 billion in 1957 to a surplus of ¥184 billion in 1958. Foreign exchange reserves (excluding Treasury holdings) rose by 64 per cent to \$861 million at the end of 1958, despite a repayment of \$125 million to the International Monetary Fund.

Despite a 13 per cent rise in money supply, wholesale price declined by 7 per cent in 1958. The cost of living index, however, showed little change, falling by less than 1 per cent, since the rise in service charges largely cancelled out the decline in other consumer items.

#### Korea, southern

In the period between 1950 and 1958, there was a very marked increase in money supply in southern Korea. However, since 1956, there has been a decline in the pace of inflation, owing to the strengthened government budgetary position and to the enforcement of the over-all annual Financial Stabilization programmes, coupled with an increase in private savings. As a result of these developments, as well as the bumper rice crop

<sup>15</sup> In 1958 alone, eight new banks were authorized, and the credit of the Bank Melli was considerably expanded, including the utilization of a good part of Rl 7.5 billion new credit capacity created by the revaluation of its reserves (18 May 1957).

<sup>16</sup> According to national source.

in 1957/58, the wholesale price index declined in 1958 for the first time since 1945—by 6.5 per cent—despite a continued and marked increase in money supply.

Gross national production at current prices is estimated to have increased by 3.1 per cent over 1957. Measured in real terms, it increased by 6.3 per cent, as compared with an average annual rate of increase of 5.9 per cent for 1954-1958.<sup>17</sup>

In 1957/58 the paddy crop, at 3.09 million tons, was 23.1 per cent larger than 1956/57. The summer grain crop (wheat and barley) was 21 per cent larger than the preceding harvest, although United States surplus grains continued to be imported in 1958 to the amount of 803,000 tons for wheat and barley. Favourable weather, combined with rapidly expanding extension services and irrigation works, contributed to increased output of foodgrain crops. Grain prices declined by 18 per cent.

Industrial production increased by only 4.5 per cent in 1958, as compared with 31 per cent in 1957 and 20 per cent in 1956. Output of electric power rose by 14.3 per cent to 1,512 million kWh and mining output by 8.9 per cent, mainly because of a 9.4 per cent rise in coal production—to 2.7 million tons. However, the full scale operation of the cement and flat glass plants, both financed by the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency, brought about a 2.2 fold increase in the production of cement to 295,000 tons, and a doubling of flat glass production to 43.8 million square metres.

Exports declined by 27.3 per cent to US\$16.8 million, largely owing to a fall in exports of tungsten and graphite which together accounted for 65 per cent of the total decline. There was a small export of cotton yarn to Hong Kong, and of cotton sheeting to the United States. Because of the decline in aid-financed imports, total imports also fell by 14.4 per cent to US\$378 million. The ratio of self-financed imports thus rose from 15.4 per cent in 1957 to 17.8 per cent in 1958.

The central government expenditure in 1958 amounted to 426.3 billion hwan as against the total revenue, including counterpart funds, of 376.0 billion hwan. The balance of 50.3 billion hwan was to be met by issues of bonds and borrowings from the central bank.<sup>18</sup>

### Laos

In October 1958, the official exchange rate was changed from 35 to 80 kips to the United States dollar. At the same time, all exchange restrictions were abolished and the kip became a freely convertible currency.

The devaluation was the direct result of the increasing disparity between the official, the free and the black market rates of exchange, which had opened up

vast opportunities to speculators. Indeed, the unrealistic official exchange rate, coupled with a rather too liberal import policy based on imports made available by United States aid, had led to an uneconomic diversion of resources, which in turn contributed to the rising cost of living (174 in 1957 to 187 in 1958, with 1953 as base=100).

It is significant that, prior to the devaluation, as many as 2,000 licensed foreign trade firms had sprung up in this small land-locked country, and a considerable share of the imports, for which foreign exchange was allocated at the official rate, had in fact never reached the country.

During the short period that remained between the October exchange reform and the end of the year, the number of foreign trade firms engaged mostly in speculative business decreased sharply. Imports also underwent an important cut from the second quarter of 1958, i.e. from the moment when the consultations by the Government with the United States aid authorities on a monetary reform had started. For the year as a whole, imports decreased by 28.7 per cent from Kip 1,460 million in 1957 to Kip 1,041 million in 1958. There was a particularly important fall in the imports of textiles by 55 per cent and of transport equipment (mostly consisting of automobiles) by 46 per cent, while only petroleum products continued to increase by 76 per cent. As a consequence, revenue from customs duties also fell.

On the other hand, there was a noticeable improvement in exports by 45 per cent, from Kip 38 million to Kip 55 million, mostly owing to increased exports of wood and lumber, tin ore, and medicinal plants, so that, while in 1957 Laotian exports paid for only 2.6 per cent of the total imports, this percentage rose to 5.3 in 1958. The continuing and very large trade deficit was almost entirely covered by United States aid payments, which, despite some cuts, is still the largest in the world on a per capita basis.

Paddy production in 1957/1958 fell by 9.3 per cent, owing to the drought. The total area under paddy cultivation, however, increased, mostly thanks to irrigation works. For the first time in recorded history some success was obtained in resettling hill tribes in river valleys.

Owing to United States and French aid, progress was made in the rehabilitation of the country's highway network. However, there was a decrease in construction activity in the closing months of the year.

### Nepal

In recent years, great efforts have been made to improve the agriculture of the country, which is still in a very primitive state of development. Although statistical information is lacking, it is believed, however, that Nepal is a net exporter of rice to neighbouring India

<sup>17</sup> Bank of Korea, *Annual Economic Review, 1958*, (in Korean) Seoul, May 1959, p.(1)-7.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, p.(1)-16.



in normal years, although the drought in 1957 led to scarcity of rice in many parts of the country and to rising food prices.

It is estimated that total expenditure under the five-year development plan adopted in 1956 will increase from Rs 24.7 million<sup>19</sup> in 1957/58 to Rs 60.3 million in 1958/59. Of this, Rs 24.3 million in 1957/58 (99 per cent) and Rs 28.3 million in 1958/59 (47 per cent) were assumed to be covered from domestic sources. However, this would lead to a budget deficit of Rs 16.9 million and Rs 13.6 million, respectively in the two years, and this deficit is assumed to be covered wholly or partly through foreign aid. In 1958, efforts were made for the first time to cover the budget deficit through increased taxation. A tax on birta (privately owned) land, surcharges on certain exports, a surcharge of 50 per cent on the imports of luxury goods and increased charges on some public utility services were introduced. This led to price increases in the latter part of the year.

The fluctuation in the exchange rate between Indian and Nepalese rupees, which are both legal tender in the country, is still a matter of concern to the authorities. Several attempts have been made to stabilize the rate between two currencies, but with little success so far. The official exchange rate between Indian and Nepalese rupees was in August 1958 changed from 128:100 to 150:100 to bring it to a more realistic level. A fund of Indian Rs 16.8 million was set up in 1958 to stop the downward trend in the value of Nepalese rupees compared to Indian rupees.

### Pakistan

By the end of the fourth year (31 March 1959) of the first five year plan, a wide gap was evident between planned and realized targets, due largely to shortfalls in domestic savings and in the availability of external capital. As a result, the average annual increase in national income during the plan period is not now expected to be more than 2 per cent per annum, as against the original estimate of 3 per cent. Since the annual rate of population increase is about 1.5 per cent, this means that the gain in per capita national income will be small.

Inflationary pressure and balance of payments difficulties persisted in 1958, and agricultural output declined. In consequence, the national income increased by less than 1 per cent during the year, despite an expansion in industrial output of 11.7 per cent.

Food difficulties, which have existed for a number of years, were aggravated by the 4.2 per cent decline in crop production.<sup>20</sup> Among staples, rice yield (1957/58) fell by 5.8 per cent owing to unfavourable weather conditions. Wheat acreage as well as yields (for 1958) improved slightly, but local supplies continued to be insufficient to meet total domestic requirements.

During 1958, 345,000 tons of rice and some 770,000 tons of wheat were imported from abroad as compared with 431,000 tons and 729,000 tons respectively in 1957.

Of export crops, production of cotton<sup>21</sup> rose from 1,323,000 bales in 1956/57 to 1,392,000 bales in 1957/58 but fell to 1,350,000 bales<sup>22</sup> in 1958/59. Production of jute remained unchanged at 1,161,000 tons in 1957/58, but rose to 1,240,000 tons in 1958/59.<sup>23</sup>

In most of 1958, recessionary conditions abroad affected prices of Pakistan's exports rather severely. The unit value of exports fell by 8.6 per cent. Exports of cotton, which declined by 16 per cent in volume and 28 per cent in value, suffered also from the intensified demand from the domestic textile industry. At the same time, the unit value of imports rose by 10 per cent, with the result that the terms of trade declined by about 16 per cent. For the full year 1958 the adverse trade balance amounted to Rs 471 million and the balance of payments situation continued under heavy pressure.

In the first three quarters of 1958, payments imbalance amounted to Rs 325 million as against Rs 278 million in the corresponding period last year. In the last quarter, there was a surplus of Rs 58 million which, however, did not represent strengthening of export earnings, as Rs 37 million of this surplus was achieved through the surrender of hidden individual foreign exchange holdings, made possible by the amnesty granted by the government to defaulters for a specified period. Foreign assets declined by 11 per cent to US\$258 million over the year. As in 1957, foreign aid played an important role in closing the gap between receipts and payments, though not completely. Total foreign aid allocated in 1958 amounted to \$254 million. Towards the close of the year, a stand-by agreement appropriating \$25 million was signed with the International Monetary Fund.<sup>24</sup>

A redeeming feature of the 1958 economic situation, however, was the expansion of industrial output at a higher rate of 12 per cent in 1958, compared with 5.4 per cent increase in the previous year. This was due to the better utilization of existing capacity and to the installation of additional capacity in a number of industries. The restriction of consumer good imports, and concessions allowed to new industries, further helped expansion in industrial production. For the year 1957/58, income from manufacturing constituted, as we have seen, 11.6 per cent of national income; the projected target for 1959/60 was 6.3 per cent.

Money supply increased to Rs 5,512 million in December 1958 compared with Rs 5,238 million in December 1957, an increase of 5.2 per cent. The Karachi cost of living index for industrial workers rose by 3.4 per cent in 1958.

<sup>19</sup> Original estimates given partly in Indian Rs and partly in Nepali Rs. If not otherwise stated Rs in the following refers to Nepali Rs. Indian Rs have been converted into Nepali Rs at the official rate of 128:100.

<sup>20</sup> According to national source.

<sup>21</sup> Estimate by the International Cotton Advisory Committee.

<sup>22</sup> One bale = 216.82 kg.

<sup>23</sup> Estimate by Pakistan Jute Association.

<sup>24</sup> *White paper on the Budget for April-June, 1959*, Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan.

## Philippines

In 1958, the improvement in production and exports, coupled with a reduction in imports, arrested the severe drain on the country's foreign assets. This, together with a larger volume of money supply, brought about a continued rise in prices.

Agricultural production rose in 1957/58 by 1.8 per cent, as against 3.9 per cent in 1956/57.<sup>25</sup> The output of paddy and maize dropped by 4.3 per cent and 4.8 per cent respectively, but bigger yields of root crops and fruits helped to raise the food crop production as a whole by 2.6 per cent. On the whole, export crops showed a slight increase in output. The production of centrifugal sugar rose by about 20 per cent. There was, however, a severe drop in copra output by 18 per cent. Abaca production also dropped by 3 per cent.

Owing to a decline in world demand, mineral production declined by about 1 per cent. The production of base metals suffered a setback of nearly 7 per cent. Substantial declines were recorded in the production of chromite (42.6 per cent), manganese ore (26.2 per cent) and iron ore (18.4 per cent). But this was partly compensated by higher production of copper (16.5 per cent) and gold (11.2 per cent).

Industrial production increased by 7.7 per cent. Production of non-durable manufactures went up by 9.1 per cent, and of durable manufactures by 1.8 per cent. The improvement in industrial production was mainly due to the government measures for the encouragement of industrial development such as tax exemptions, liberal credit, and restrictions on competing imports.

In 1958, a reduction of imports by 8.6 per cent to P1,124 million, coupled with a rise of exports by 14.3 per cent P987 million, lowered the trade deficit by over two thirds to P138 million. Among the imports, the share of capital goods fell from 83.4 per cent in 1957 to 81.7 per cent in 1958. Among the exports, sugar went up by 40.6 per cent and lumber by 54.6 per cent. Because of higher prices coconut oil exports rose by 12.8 per cent. Declines were registered, however, in the exports of abaca, chromite ore, iron ore and canned pineapple.

Because of a narrowing of the trade deficit, the drain on the foreign exchange assets, which reached P249 million in 1957, was reduced to P19 million in 1958.

In 1957/58, government revenue recorded an increase while government expenditure remained almost at the same level as in the previous year, thus resulting in a fall of the budget deficit from P252 million in 1956/57 to P160 million in 1957/58. Tax revenue decreased by P22 million largely owing to a drop in import duties and in licence and business taxes. But these were partly offset by increases in the collection of income tax and excise taxes. Public borrowings supplemented the financial resources of the Government, the total issue of bonds and securities amounting to P250 million which included P75 million borrowed from the Central Bank.

<sup>25</sup> According to national source.

Money supply rose by P140 million or 8.7 per cent in 1958, as against 6.6 per cent in 1957. Wholesale prices rose by 3 per cent, and cost of living also by 3 per cent. Mainly as a result of the rising prices, the national income increased by 4.7 per cent to P9,232 million in 1958, and the gross national product by 4.3 per cent to P10,464 million.

## Thailand

In 1958, Thailand suffered serious setbacks in its export income, owing principally to a sharp fall in paddy production, and, to a lesser degree, to a serious decline in tin output, and a fall in the price of rubber in the international markets.

Agricultural production fell by 15 per cent in 1957/58, owing to a 32.7 per cent fall of paddy output to 5.6 million tons. Secondary crops such as maize, soya beans, groundnuts, sesame seeds, castor seed and jute, however, showed production increases.

Teak output continued to decline—180,000 cubic metres in 1958 as against 188,000 cubic metres in 1957—as a result of the government's programme of forest conservation. Rubber output showed a moderate improvement, rising by 3.3 per cent to 140,000 tons in 1958.

The restriction of tin export quota by the International Tin Agreement caused tin concentrates production to fall by 43 per cent to 7,850 tons in 1958.

In manufacturing, cement production increased by over 13 per cent to 456,000 tons in 1958, because of the expansion of existing capacity, and the opening of a new cement factory (annual capacity 90,000 tons). Centrifugal sugar output in 1958 continued to increase, as existing plants were modernized and new ones were opened by both the private and public sectors, but the industry was still working below capacity, owing to a shortage of raw materials. Output of paper remained stationary, but that of jute gunny bags declined because of plant obsolescence and lack of proper management. Serious consideration was given to transferring government ownership of these enterprises to, or sharing it with, private interests; such interests, however, appeared reluctant so far to take up the offer.

The value of exports dropped appreciably—by over 14 per cent to 6,456 million baht in 1958. Exports of rice and tin concentrates fell by 511,000 tons and 7,000 tons respectively, and while exports of rubber at 140,000 tons were greater than in 1957, their value was less. The value of imports declined by 6 per cent, to 8,034 million baht. As a result, the import surplus almost doubled to 1,578 million baht. This import surplus was financed largely by foreign aid, long-term loans, and by drawing down reserves abroad. The gold and foreign exchange reserves fell by less than 2 per cent to 3,193 million baht.

Although the level of economic activity in 1958 was adversely affected by the marked fall in agricultural and mineral production and to a smaller extent, recession abroad, government revenue rose by 7 per cent to 5,568 million baht over the previous year, owing to the more



efficient collection of taxes. Government expenditure proportionately rose a little less than revenue, to 6,340 million baht, resulting in a slightly lower deficit than in 1957.

Although credit in the private sector continued to expand—by 15 per cent—money supply increased by 4 per cent. The Bank of Thailand reduced its loan operations and the Exchange Equalization Fund helped to absorb local currency through sales of foreign exchange. In August 1958, the Gold Currency Act of 1928 was amended to include, among other things, Thai Government securities denominated in baht and commercial paper eligible for rediscount, as cover for the Thai currency.

The cost of living index continued to rise at the same rate as last year, by 6 per cent, owing chiefly to the poor rice crops and consequent increases in prices. The amendment of the Tariff and Revenue Code in April 1958, by raising import duty, purchase tax and business tax on several items of consumer goods, helped also to push up the cost of living.

### Viet-Nam, southern

During 1958, the increase in aggregate private consumption from Pr 57,800 million in 1957 to Pr 58,500 million barely kept pace with the increase in population. Private investment rose by 9.4 per cent from Pr 2,193 million in 1957 to Pr 2,400 million. Although state budgetary expenditure (provisional figures), was 5.3 per cent below 1957, aggregate public expenditure (including local budgets and other public institutions) increased by 2 per cent from Pr 16,372 million in 1957 to Pr 16,704 million in 1958. The money supply which had decreased by 5 per cent in 1957 as a result of deflationary measures was allowed to rise in order to stimulate business activity. The wholesale price index increased by 0.8 per cent, though the cost of living index fell by 2 per cent.

Determined efforts by the Government to reduce the trade deficit led to a diminution of imports by 19.6 per cent, from Pr 10,104 million in 1957 to Pr 8,125 million in 1958. The most important cut was achieved in machinery imports, which fell by 25 per cent, and the only category of imports which continued to increase (by 5 per cent) were petroleum and petroleum products. At the same time, however, exports decreased by 32 per cent from Pr 2,819 million to Pr 1,914 million. As a result, while in 1957 over 28 per cent of the imports were paid for by exports, this ratio fell, in 1958, to less than 24 per cent. Nevertheless, owing to the influx of foreign capital, almost entirely consisting of different forms of United States aid, of Pr 5,842 million in 1958, the balance of payments, with a net surplus of Pr 712 million, showed an improvement over 1957. Foreign currency holdings of the National Bank of Viet-Nam increased accordingly from Pr 4,822 million on 31 December 1957 to Pr 5,567 million on 31 December 1958.

The decrease in exports was caused by a bad rice harvest and adverse price movements. The unit value of exports decreased by 12.4 per cent, and the over-all

terms of trade deteriorated by 7 per cent because of a fall of 6 per cent in the unit value of imports. The 1957/58 paddy harvest was 200,000 tons below the previous season's, despite an increase in acreage, and rice exports dropped by about 39 per cent from 183,900 tons in 1957 to 112,400 tons in 1958. Compared with 1957, larger quantities of rice were exported to Singapore, the Philippines and Indonesia; while shipments to other destinations, including the French Union and Japan, declined sharply. Rubber production increased by 2.9 per cent (owing to an increase in yields per hectare), but rubber exports went down from 73,700 tons in 1957 to 68,740 tons in 1958, while there was a general fall in the price received for rubber exports. Maize production declined by about 9 per cent,<sup>26</sup> while the output of sugar-cane, groundnuts, sweet potatoes and dry beans increased to a considerable extent. Catch of fish went up by 6 per cent.

In the industrial field, the output of coal rose by 62.5 per cent, production of electric energy by 9.7 per cent, and output of sugar by 342 per cent (owing to the increased production of sugar-cane from 590,000 tons in 1957 to 900,000 tons in 1958 and the increased capacity of the Hiep Hoa plant). On the other hand, production of tobacco and cigarettes decreased by 28 per cent, output of salt by 24 per cent, and ice by 16 per cent. Production of cotton and other cloth amounted to 53.4 million metres. In order to stimulate local production, the Government prohibited imports of those kinds of cloth capable of being locally produced and decided to restrict imports of luxury materials by the application of high customs duties.

## II. THE EARLY MONTHS OF 1959

Preliminary information for the first half of 1959, and the more complete information now available for the first quarter of the year, suggest that economic conditions will be better in the ECAFE countries as a whole, during the current year, than in 1958, in view of the greater degree of political stability in the region and the ending of the world recession. Climatic conditions, however, have not been entirely favourable, and this may affect the harvest for the 1959/60 crop year in a number of countries.

### Production

The 1958/59 rice harvest in the region (excluding mainland China) increased by 9.7 per cent and reached a record level of 84.7 million tons, milled basis. This increase was shared by nearly all countries, apart from Cambodia and Pakistan, though the recovery was greater in the principal rice exporting countries than in the rice importing countries.

Among the rice and food importing countries, the Indian rice crop was exceptionally good. The Indonesian rice harvest in the calendar year 1958 was apparently the highest in history, while the rice crop (harvested in late 1958) in Japan was the second largest for four years as well as in history. Record or near

<sup>26</sup> According to national source.

record harvests are reported from southern Korea and the Philippines, as well as from Ceylon and the Federation of Malaya. Even in Pakistan, it is likely that the serious decrease in rice production will be partly offset by the bumper wheat crop expected for the first half of 1959. In Burma and Thailand—the principal rice exporting countries—the 1958/59 rice harvest exceeded that of the preceding crop year by some 0.5 million tons and 1.5 million tons respectively. Rice production in Cambodia however fell below the 1957/58 level.

In mainland China, the 1958 output of foodgrains including sweet potatoes is reported to have risen by 35 per cent to 250 million tons. A further increase in output by 10 per cent to 275 million tons is planned for 1959. By the end of August 1959, the summer crops harvested—mainly wheat, coarse grains and early rice—are officially estimated to have reached 69.5 million tons, or 1.8 per cent above the 1958 level. This low rate of increase was attributed to the occurrence of drought and insect pests, which had affected 34 million hectares of farm land, or almost one third of mainland China's total cultivated land. However, of the 21.3 million hectares stricken by drought, "almost two thirds have been irrigated to varying degrees by the resolute efforts of tens of millions of people in the battle against the drought."<sup>27</sup>

For the region as a whole (excluding mainland China) it appears that the 1958/59 output of cotton decreased<sup>28</sup> while that of jute and sugar increased. Rubber production was some 13 per cent greater in the first quarter of 1959 than in the same period a year ago, owing mainly to recovery in Indonesia. Tea production showed a slight decrease in the first quarter of 1959.

The recovery in mining and manufacturing production in the region, which occurred during the second half of 1958, continued in the first quarter of 1959. This was due to the improvement in the manufacturing

sector, which for the region as a whole excluding mainland China, showed an increase of 10.3 per cent during the first quarter of 1959 over the same period a year earlier. The index of production for mining remained unchanged in the first quarter of 1959 as compared with the first quarter of 1958 (see chart 1). In the manufacturing sector, food, beverages and tobacco rose by 3.2 per cent, textiles by 4.4 per cent, chemicals, petroleum and coal products by 12.5 per cent, paper and paper products by 17.3 per cent, and basic metals by 19.4 per cent, as compared with the first quarter of the preceding year. For Japan, an increase of 13.8 per cent is recorded in industrial production, of which mining fell by 6 per cent and manufacturing rose by 15.5 per cent. The increase in industrial production in India was 4.1 per cent, of which mining rose by 7.6 per cent and manufacturing by 3.3 per cent.

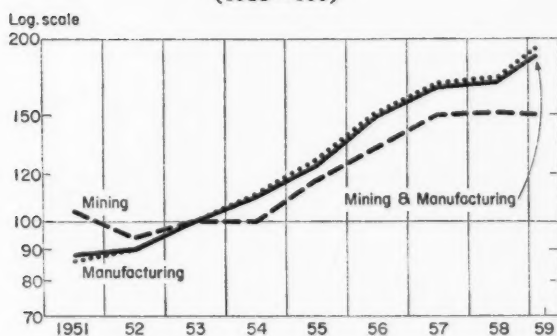
In mainland China it is planned to increase the industrial output more slowly in 1959 than in 1958. In terms of volume of production, the rate of increase will be 24 per cent for coal, but will remain unchanged at 50 per cent for steel.

### Trade and payments

In the first quarter of 1959 as compared with the corresponding period in 1958, the value of total imports of the countries of the region (excluding mainland China) declined by 11.9 per cent to US\$2,428 million, while the total value of exports fell by 2.9 per cent to US\$2,142 million. The aggregate import surplus was reduced from US\$551 million to US\$286 million. Compared with the preceding quarter, however, the decline in the total value of imports was rather less at 7.1 per cent, though the decline in exports, 10.3 per cent, was greater. The aggregate import surplus for the first quarter of 1959 (\$286 million) compares with one of \$225 million in the last quarter of 1958.

In the first quarter of 1959, as compared with the first quarter of 1958, the value of imports declined by more than 40 per cent in Indonesia and Cambodia, by about 30 per cent in southern Korea and the Philippines by more than 20 per cent in Burma, China: Taiwan, and Pakistan, and by some 15 per cent in the Federation of Malaya, Singapore and southern Viet-Nam. The imports of Hong Kong, India, Japan and Thailand fell by 10 per cent or less. Imports into Ceylon increased by 8 per cent. During the same period, the value of exports declined by over 30 per cent in Pakistan and Cambodia, by some 20 per cent in southern Viet-Nam, and by 10 to 15 per cent in China: Taiwan, the Philippines and Singapore. The exports of Ceylon, Hong Kong, India and Thailand fell by 5 per cent or less. In contrast, exports rose by some 15 per cent in the Federation of Malaya. There was a small increase in exports in Japan and Indonesia. As a result of these changes, the trade balances of each country of the region, other than Ceylon and Pakistan, showed improvement over the corresponding period in 1958. The largest trade deficits were those of India (US\$119 million), southern Korea (US\$68 million), Japan (US\$61 million), Hong Kong (US\$59 million), the Philippines (US\$47 million) Singapore (US\$44 million) and southern Viet-Nam (US\$34 million). Indonesia and the

Chart 1  
ECAFE Region: Industrial Production Index,  
1951-1959  
(1953 = 100)



<sup>27</sup> NCNA, Peking, 28 August 1959.

<sup>28</sup> Cotton production in mainland China is reported to have risen by 28 per cent in 1958, and is planned to rise further by 10 per cent in 1959 to 2.31 million tons.

Federation of Malaya, however, had a trade surplus of US\$69 million and US\$45 million respectively.

For the region as a whole import needs were less urgent in many of the food deficit countries, owing to the good harvest in 1958/59. All major export crops, except copra, coconut oil and rubber, were generally priced at a lower level during the first quarter of 1959 than last year.

Owing to the general fall in demand, the export of rice from the two principal rice exporting countries, Burma and Thailand, was not entirely satisfactory, though in the case of Thailand this was partly offset by increased shipments of rubber and tin. Exports of rice from Cambodia were at Ri72 million—almost 80 per cent lower in the first quarter of 1959 than a year ago. Rubber shipments from Indonesia increased by over 50 per cent to Rp816 million, from the Federation of Malaya by 25 per cent to M\$367 million, and from Cambodia by 10 per cent to Ri159 million. Exports from southern Viet-Nam and Ceylon decreased by 19 per cent and 6 per cent respectively to Pr260 million and Rs73 million. The Soviet Union was reported to be the largest buyer of rubber from the Federation of Malaya.<sup>29</sup> Exports of raw jute from Pakistan, which in 1958 accounted for almost 60 per cent by value of the country's total exports, declined by over 50 per cent in the first quarter of 1959 compared with the same period in 1958. Exports of both textiles and machinery from Japan declined by almost 10 per cent.

According to the United Nations estimate,<sup>30</sup> exports from mainland China in 1958 rose by 16 per cent to \$1.8 billion, as against a fall of over 3 per cent in 1957. In 1958, exports rose by 23 per cent to \$910 million to the Soviet Union, by 6 per cent to \$250 million to other countries in eastern Europe, by 21 per cent to \$290 million to the sterling area, and by 36 per cent to \$118 million to continental western Europe.

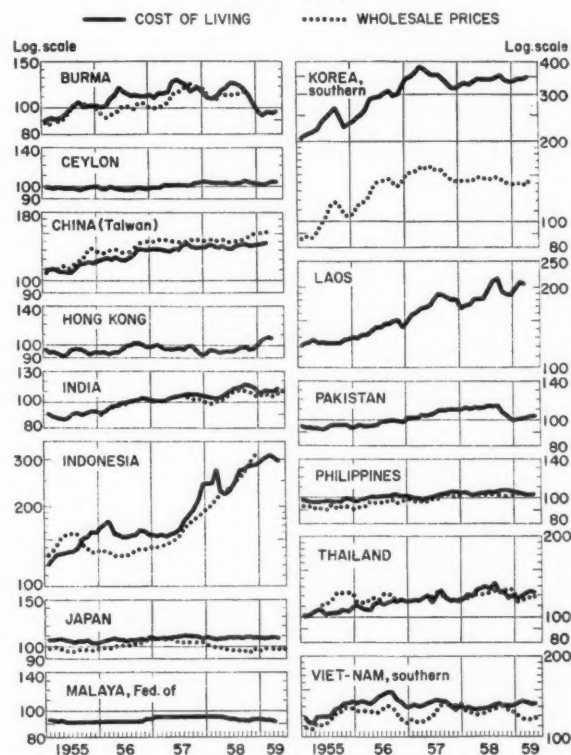
In 1959, the value of mainland China's trade with the Soviet Union is expected to rise from a planned total of 6,070 million roubles in 1958 to 7,200 million roubles. Soviet exports to mainland China, planned to rise from 2,176 million roubles in 1957 to 2,440 million roubles in 1958, are now intended to reach a record level, in view of the new loan of 5,000 million roubles for the nine-year period 1959-1967. It is not known if mainland China's exports to the Soviet Union, planned at 3,630 million roubles in 1958, are also to increase.

In the early months of 1959, mainland China's trade with continental western Europe continued to rise (with France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom, for example), despite the trade deficit of \$256

million incurred in 1958.<sup>31</sup> Its trade with other Asian countries, however, may taper off in view of the continued suspension of trade with Japan, and the restrictions placed on trade with mainland China in countries of southeast Asia, particularly Malaya and Thailand. The last factor is reflected in the decline in imports of Hong Kong, partly for re-export, from mainland China, from HK\$483 million in the first five months of 1958 to HK\$355 million in the corresponding period of 1959, and in the decline of exports from Malaya to mainland China from M\$45 million in the first four months of 1958 to M\$0.9 million in the corresponding period of 1959.

Data concerning the external transactions of the ECAFE countries on non-trade account are not available for the first quarter of 1959, apart from material relating to the gold and foreign exchange assets of thirteen countries of the region. It is known, however, that external aid continued to make a substantial contribution to the over-all balance of payments position of the ECAFE countries during the period.

Chart 2  
ECAFE Countries: Price Indexes, 1954-1959  
(1953=100)<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> India: wholesale price index, April-December 1953 = 100; Korea, southern: wholesale price index, 1955 = 100.

<sup>29</sup> A press report from Singapore dated 13 August, 1959 (printed in the *Bangkok World*, 16 August, 1959) quoting a statement made by the Federation of Malaya, Commerce and Industry Department. The statement says, among other things, that mainland China re-entered the Malayan market in May after several months' lay off, but does not say how much rubber was actually bought.

<sup>30</sup> United Nations, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, June 1959, p.x.

<sup>31</sup> This includes an import surplus of \$103.9 million from the Federal Republic of Germany, \$46.1 million from Belgium/Luxembourg, \$33.1 million from France, \$24.4 million from the United Kingdom, \$20.5 million from Switzerland, \$19.4 million from Italy and \$13.8 million from Sweden, with however an export surplus of \$5.2 million to the Netherlands.

During the first quarter of 1959 gold and foreign exchange assets rose by \$337 million in Japan, by \$56 million in India and by \$34 million in Indonesia. The increase in Burma and Thailand was \$5 million and \$4 million respectively, while foreign reserves rose by \$3 million in southern Korea. Gold and foreign exchange assets fell, in Iran by \$25 million, in the Federation of Malaya by \$10 million, and in China: Taiwan by \$6 million. The change in reserves for Ceylon, Pakistan and the Philippines was small.

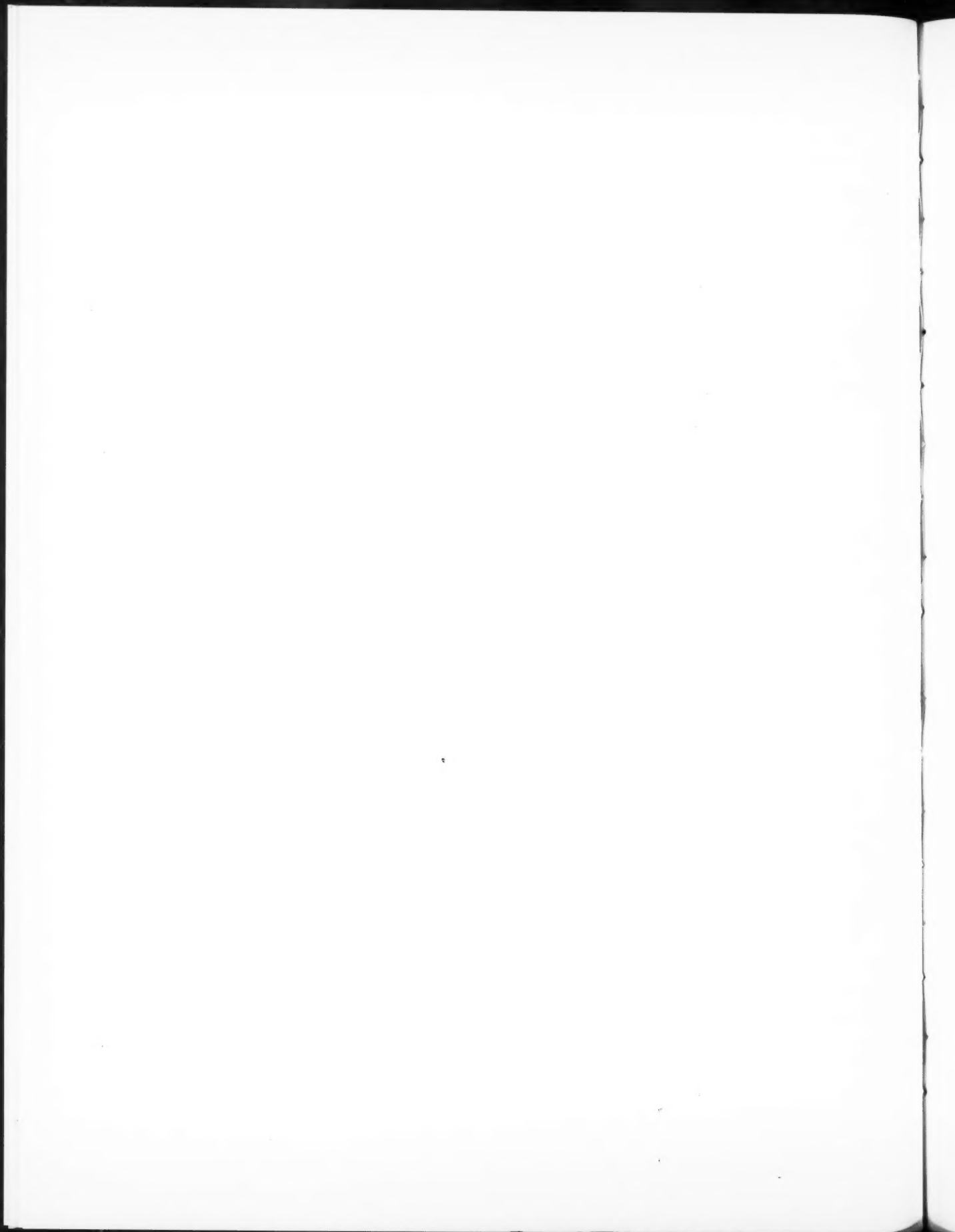
#### Price movements

In most countries of the region prices were fairly stable during the first quarter of 1959, in part owing to the good harvest in 1958/59. There was no evidence of a slackening in the pace of inflation in Laos, though in Indonesia a deflationary programme based upon a very substantial re-evaluation of the currency was put

into operation on 24 August 1959. For the first time in some years prices rose fairly substantially in Hong Kong, mainly because of the short supply of subsidiary food items (poultry, meat, etc.), which are traditional imports from mainland China. The price level fell below that of the same period a year earlier in Burma, Ceylon, and Pakistan (see chart 2).

\* \* \* \*

The situation in early 1959 confirms that the recovery from the moderate setbacks of the first half year or so of 1958 was maintained. As a result, economic conditions will probably be better in the ECAFE countries for the full year 1959 than in 1958, but not so much better as to make for complacency, particularly in view of the uncertainty as to whether agricultural output will continue to expand in the crop year 1959/60.





# ASIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS

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## UNITS AND SYMBOLS EMPLOYED

Unless otherwise stated "tons" relate to metric tons, and "dollars" relate to United States dollars.

The following symbols have been used throughout:

* = average of six to eleven months.	. = not applicable.
‡ = 12 months beginning April of the year stated.	... = not available.
† = 12 months ending September of the year stated.	— = nil or negligible.
σ = 12 months ending June of the year stated.	r = revised figures from this issue.
Mn = million.	Figures in italics are provisional or unofficial.
I, II, III, and IV for quarters of years.	Figures in brackets are from national sources.

Substantial breaks in the homogeneity of a series are indicated either by a horizontal line across the column or by vertical double lines in a row of figures.

## SOURCES

To ensure comparability, data compiled or published by the United Nations Statistical Office have been incorporated wherever feasible; material supplied by governments, publications of governments, of the United Nations specialized agencies and of international commodity study groups have been used as additional sources.

## SPECIAL TABLES

## A. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

	1955	1956	1957	1958		1955	1956	1957	1958
<b>BURMA</b> (million kyats)					<b>INDIA</b> (million rupees)				
Goods and services . . .	21	13	-536	- 51	Goods and services . . .	-465	-3,217	-4,906	4,311
Exports, <sup>a</sup> f.o.b. . . .	1,116	1,091	1,154	932	Exports, <sup>a</sup> f.o.b. . . .	6,525	6,299	6,966	5,652
Imports, <sup>a</sup> c.i.f. . . .	-931	-930	-1,555	-832	Imports, <sup>a</sup> c.i.f. . . .	-7,458	-10,113	-12,499	-10,443
Transportation and insurance . . .	- 5	- 6	- 4	2	Transportation and insurance . . .	284	316	330	305
Government, n.i.e. . .	-137	-115	-108	-116	Investment income . .	- 40	114	- 70	- 94
Other . . . . .	-22	-26	-22	-36	Government, n.i.e. . .	119	51	142	172
Private donations . . .	-25	-23	-25	-16	Other . . . . .	105	116	225	97
Private capital . . . .	21	10	3	7	Private donations . . .	520	571	595	398
Official donations . . .	-	32	181	133	Private capital . . . .	-111	89	- 19	- 89
Official and bank capital	-13	- 5	400	- 86	Official donations . . .	348	355	233	366
Long-term capital:					Official and bank capital	-344	2,404	4,226	3,719
Drawings on loans . .	-	-	114	84	Long-term capital:				
Other . . . . .	-76	- 4	- 3	- 3	US loans . . . . .	11	140	99	200
Short-term capital:					IBRD loans . . . . .	20	140	497	679
Net IMF position . . .	-15	71	-	-14	Other . . . . .	104	11	-709	1,078
Other liabilities . . .	2	4	95	-11	Short-term capital:				
Sterling balances . . .	174	-260	174	-97	Net IMF position . . .	-193	- 60	953	22
U.S. dollar balances . .	42	60	5	- 5	Other liabilities . . .	-111	185	1,079	642
Other foreign assets . .	-139	123	15	-39	Foreign assets <sup>f</sup> . . .	-175	1,988	2,307	1,098
Monetary gold . . . .	-	-	-	-	Monetary gold . . . .	-	-	-	-
Net errors and omissions	- 4	-26	-23	13	Net errors and omissions	52	-202	-129	- 83
<b>CEYLON</b> (million rupees)					<b>INDONESIA</b> (million U.S. dollars)				
Goods and services . . .	384	137	-156	- 69	Goods and services . . .	97	-165	- 85	- 65
Exports, <sup>a</sup> f.o.b. . . .	1,893	1,772	1,669	1,690 <sup>b</sup>	Exports, <sup>a</sup> f.o.b. . . .	881	843	843	647
Imports, <sup>a</sup> c.i.f. . . .	-1,478	-1,576	-1,764	-1,620 <sup>b</sup>	Imports, <sup>a</sup> c.i.f. . . .	-554	-827	-731	-541
Transportation and insurance . . . . .	56	41	43	-21 <sup>b</sup>	Transportation and insurance . . . . .	-26	-25	-24	-17
Investment income . . .	-61	-50	-53	-40	Investment income . . .	-108	-64	-70	-68
Other . . . . .	-26	-50	-51	-78	Other . . . . .	-96	-92	-103	-86
Private donations . . .	-78	-83	-66	-78	Private donations . . .	-	2	1	-
Private capital . . . .	-56	-20	-38	-4	Private capital . . . .	2	1	6	5
Official donations . . .	17	28	27	...	Official donations . . .	7	8	8	189 <sup>c</sup>
Official and bank capital	-278	-47	233	162	Official and bank capital	-106	156	67	-120
Long-term capital:					Long-term capital:				
Portfolio securities . .	-12	-47	-54	23 <sup>d</sup>	Loans received . . .	-20	-9	-20	58
Net loan repayment by U.K. . . .	2	-	22	...	Other . . . . .	3	-1	12	-72 <sup>e</sup>
IBRD loans . . . . .	9	9	23	13	Short-term capital:				
Other . . . . .	-	-	-	-6 <sup>d</sup>	Net IMF position . . .	-	28	-	-
Short-term capital:					Foreign assets . . . .	-98	101	69	-107
Net IMF position . . .	-	-4	-10	-	Monetary gold . . . .	9	37	6	1
Other liabilities . . .	-2	-2	3	48 <sup>e</sup>	Net errors and omissions	-	-2	3	-9
Foreign assets:									
Government & Central Bank . . . .	-183	-67	195	89 <sup>e</sup>					
Commercial banks . .	-92	64	54	-5					
Monetary gold . . . .	-	-	-	-					
Net errors and omissions	11	-15	-	-11					
<b>CHINA (Taiwan, million U.S. dollars)</b>					<b>IRA N<sup>h</sup></b> (million U.S. dollars)				
Goods and services . . .	-70.9	-107.5	-96.3	-125.7	Transactions of Oil Sector	116.8	164.2	228.5	316.3
Exports, f.o.b. . . . .	127.1	124.1	148.3	155.8	National Iranian Oil Co.				
Imports, mainly c.i.f. . .	-184.7	-222.1	-244.7	-273.5	Exports, f.o.b. . . . .	12.7	6.8	6.3	4.1
Government, n.i.e. . . .	-7.1	-5.2	-1.2	-5.5	Imports, c.i.f. . . . .	-22.4	-16.7	-21.4	-17.7
Other . . . . .	-6.2	-4.4	1.3	-2.5	Services . . . . .	-	-	-5.6	-7.2
Private donations . . . .	1.3	-0.4	0.1	9.5	Oil Consortium . . . .	-172.9	-	-	-
Private capital . . . . .	1.8	4.4	9.1	36.9	Exports, f.o.b. . . . .	221.4	374.7	506.5	574.9
Official donations . . . .	90.4	65.2	58.3	53.9	Imports, c.i.f. . . . .	-9.0	-43.1	-63.8	-65.1
Official and bank capital	-24.8	45.7	29.6	19.2	Direct investment income	-79.8	-140.7	-208.0	-244.9
Long-term capital:					Direct investment capital and net errors and omissions . . . . .	-6.1	-9.8	21.5	54.2
Official loans received . . .	0.7	20.0	38.2	41.6	Nationalization settlement	-	7.0	-7.0	-7.0
Other . . . . .	2.8	-1.4	-3.5	-6.1	Pan American Petroleum Corporation payment . . .	-	-	-	25.0
Short-term capital:					Other Goods and Services	-172.9	-273.3	-301.4	-389.2
Payment agreements . . .	-8.4	25.0	13.2	-0.7	Exports, f.o.b. . . . .	100.6	122.9	132.6	127.1
Other liabilities . . . .	-	12.3	0.3	7.0	Imports, c.i.f. . . . .	-273.3	-329.0	-391.6	-475.1
Banks' deposits abroad . . .	-18.9	-6.3	-20.3	-17.4	Nonmonetary gold . . .	-13.6	-7.2	-8.6	-10.9
Other foreign assets . . .	0.2	-2.3	2.6	-3.9	Services . . . . .	13.4	24.0	-33.8	-30.3
Monetary gold . . . . .	-1.2	-1.6	-0.9	-1.3	Private Donations . . .	2.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Net errors and omissions	2.2	-7.3	-0.8	6.2	Other Private Capital . .	-	-	-	0.6
					Official Donations . . .	27.7	42.6	27.3	19.7
					Official and Bank Capital	37.0	52.0	33.7	57.2
					Long-term capital . . . .	45.7	34.9	73.6	19.2
					Short-term capital:				
					Net IMF position . . .	-	16.5	-	8.4
					Payments agreements . .	-5.1	-2.2	10.7	7.4
					Other liabilities . . . .	-3.5	9.0	9.0	9.8
					Other foreign assets . . .	-0.5	-6.5	-60.0	-48.4
					Monetary gold . . . . .	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
					Net errors and omissions	-10.9	-21.9	11.4	-5.0

## A. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (Cont'd.)

## SPECIAL TABLES

	1955	1956	1957	1958		1955	1956	1957	1958
JAPAN (thousand million yen)					PHILIPPINES (million pesos)				
Goods and services . . .	73.8	-21.3	-212.5	165.6	Goods and services . . .	-321	-141	-436	-193
Exports, f.o.b. <sup>1</sup> . . .	722.3	893.4	1,027.4	1,033.3	Exports, f.o.b. . . .	779	875	859	965
Imports, f.o.b. . . .	-741.9	-940.6	-1,172.3	-900.5	Imports, f.o.b. . . .	-1,102	-1,019	-1,240	-1,141
Transportation and insurance . . . . .	-56.6	-113.8	-186.7	-63.3	Transportation and insurance . . . . .	-133	-123	-162	-136
Government, n.i.e. <sup>1</sup> . . .	183.8	181.7	167.7	145.0	Investment income . . .	-133	-131	-128	-108
Other . . . . .	-33.8	-42.0	-48.6	-48.9	Government, n.i.e. . . .	245	219	206	184
Private donations . . . .	11.1	11.8	12.8	14.1	Other . . . . .	23	38	29	43
Private capital . . . . .	30.7	-0.9	23.3	16.5	Private donations . . . .	16	13	20	35
Official donations . . . .	-4.0	2.7	-23.5	-84.4	Private capital . . . . .	119	111	113	58
Reparations . . . . .	-8.6	-7.1	-27.3	-23.1	Official donations . . . .	48	67	110	63
Other . . . . .	4.6	4.4	3.8	-61.3 <sup>1</sup>	Official and bank capital	161	-9	253	19
Official and bank capital	-105.3	9.0	192.8	-121.1	Long-term capital . . . .	82	14	-56	28
Long-term capital . . . .	17.7	7.4	11.6	20.2	Short-term capital:				
Short-term capital:					Net IMF position . . . .	20	10	-	-
Use of IMF resources . .	-22.5	-	45.0	-45.0	Other liabilities . . . .	22	25	86	-3
Other liabilities . . . .	22.3	63.4	-22.6	-18.3	Other foreign assets . . .	49	-46	191	2
Sterling balances . . . .	-21.3	54.0	-3.3	4.5 <sup>k</sup>	Monetary gold . . . . .	-12	-12	32	-8
U.S. dollar balances . . .	-79.8	-105.9	172.7	-133.0 <sup>k</sup>	Net errors and omissions	-23	-41	-60	18
Payments agreements . . .	-19.1	-7.9	-13.3	61.4 <sup>1</sup>					
Other foreign assets . . .	-2.0	-1.9	2.9	-					
Monetary gold . . . . .	-0.6	-0.1	-0.2	-10.9					
Net errors and omissions	-6.3	4.1	7.1	9.3					
KOREA, southern (million U.S. dollars)					THAILAND (million U.S. dollars)				
Goods and services . . .	-265.9	-330.9	-386.1	-318.7	Goods and services . . .	-16.2	-15.3	-30.0	-68.0
Exports, <sup>a</sup> mainly f.o.b. . .	17.6	25.2	19.4 <sup>n</sup>	17.1 <sup>n</sup>	Exports, f.o.b. . . . .	334.9	361.5	393.2	308.0
Imports, <sup>a</sup> mainly f.o.b. . .	-327.0 <sup>m</sup>	-380.2 <sup>m</sup>	-388.3 <sup>n</sup>	-344.1 <sup>n</sup>	Imports, c.i.f. . . . .	-321.7	-358.5	-401.5	-375.8
Government, n.i.e. . . .	43.0	26.1	33.1	42.6	Nonmonetary gold . . .	-10.7	-4.5	-5.1	-1.1
Other . . . . .	0.5	-2.0	-50.3	-34.3	Government, n.i.e. . . .	-2.8	2.0	5.8	9.1
Private donations . . . .	16.8	22.8	29.1	26.4	Other . . . . .	-15.9	-15.8	-22.4	-8.2
Private capital . . . . .	-0.9	-3.2	-2.9	7.0	Private donations . . . .	-8.1	-8.9	-9.3	-1.3
Official donations . . . .	239.6	298.1	354.4	322.3	Private capital . . . . .	2.4	3.2	2.6	4.7
Official and bank capital	9.7	12.9	4.0	-44.9	Official donations . . . .	14.1	31.0	35.0	25.3
Long-term capital . . . .	-2.5	-	-	-	Official and bank capital	-11.1	-9.6	13.0	25.4
Short-term capital:					Long-term capital:				
Net IMF position . . . .	-3.1	-	-	-	Loans received . . . . .	17.6	17.7	28.2	11.9
Payments agreement liabilities to Japan	-0.2	-0.6	0.7	-0.9	Official repayments . . .	-2.4	-5.4	-6.3	-4.4
Hwan liabilities to U.S. . .	-	16.9	16.7	-4.7	Other (mainly assets of Bank of Thailand) . . . . .	0.2	-1.2	-1.8	-1.1
U.S. dollar balances . . .	8.6	-5.4	-17.3	-30.6	Short-term capital:				
Other foreign assets . . .	5.8	2.1	4.0	-8.5	Liabilities . . . . .	7.6	-7.1	1.8	3.2
Monetary gold . . . . .	1.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	Sterling balances . . . .	-22.4	-4.0	1.3	-7.0
Net errors and omissions	0.7	0.3	1.5	7.9	U.S. dollar balances . . .	-15.0	-7.2	-9.6	21.4
					Other foreign assets . . .	2.7	-2.4	-0.6	1.4
					Monetary gold . . . . .	0.6	-	-	-
					Net errors and omissions	18.9	-0.4	-11.3	13.9
PAKISTAN (million rupees)					VIET-NAM, southern (million piastres)				
Goods and services . . .	23	-786	-763	-990	Goods and services . . .	-5,468	-7,634	-8,141	-5,817
Exports, <sup>a,p</sup> f.o.b. . . . .	1,520	1,746	1,708	1,392	Exports, f.o.b. . . . .	2,056	1,849	2,686	1,984
Imports, <sup>a</sup> private, f.o.b. . .	-652	-817	-811	-807	Imports, c.i.f. . . . .	-9,877	-8,535	-9,792	-7,658
Transportation and insurance . . . . .	-58	-76	-90	-85	Government n.i.e. . . .	4,171	206	354	440
Government, n.i.e. <sup>q</sup> . . . .	-722	-1,543	-1,495	-1,478	Other . . . . .	-1,818	-1,154	-681	297
Other . . . . .	-65	-95	-75	-13	Private donations . . . .	-79	410	276	800
Private donations . . . . .	-26	34	4	-6	Private capital . . . . .	-96	-281	97	90
Private capital . . . . .	-3	1	29	-3	Official donations . . . .	9,353	6,813	7,579	5,842
Official donations . . . .	284	404	290	535	FOA/ICA direct grants . .	7,826	5,226	6,137	4,480
Official and bank capital	-193	362	435	488	US indirect grants . . .	1,312	1,170	925	592
Long-term capital:					Other . . . . .	215	417	517	770
Loans received . . . . .	54	156	196	144	Official and bank capital	-3,275	608	20	-938
Official repayments . . . .	-9	-12	-120	-56	Long-term capital:				
U.K. securities . . . . .	-19	-59	-16	254	Official loans received . .	-	875	70	70
Short-term capital:					US dollar subscription to IBRD . . . . .	-	9	-	-
Liabilities . . . . .	-1	327	157	133	Short-term capital:				
Sterling balances . . . .	-178	-1	231	2	Net IMF position . . . .	-	109	-	-
U.S. dollar balances . . .	2	-57	23	31	Payments agreements . . .	-7	-1	2	-
Other foreign assets . . .	-9	10	-36	-15	Commercial banks . . . .	38	-77	-275	-
Monetary gold . . . . .	-33	-2	-	-4	Other foreign assets . . .	-3,306	-56	224	-1,008
Net errors and omissions	-85	-16	5	-25	Monetary gold . . . . .	-	15	-1	-
					Net errors and omissions	-435	84	169	23

GENERAL NOTES: (1) No sign indicates credit, minus sign indicates debit. For foreign balances or foreign assets under short-term official and bank capital, no sign indicates decrease, minus sign indicates increase. (2) Statistics on goods and services except merchandise imports and exports are on a net basis.

a. Figures based on exchange control record.  
b. Mixed f.o.b. and c.i.f.  
c. Grants in kind are omitted.  
d. Portfolio security liabilities are included in other long-term capital.  
e. Liabilities to foreign private are included in government assets.  
f. Includes Reserve Bank's holdings of long-term securities.  
g. The cancellation of trade debts owed to Japan (177 million US dollars) is included as a credit in official donations; that part of

the debt that was consolidated in 1952 (60 million US dollars) is entered as a decrease in long-term liabilities and the remainder as a decrease in short-term liabilities.

h. Year beginning 21 March.  
i. Goods purchased by UN forces under the special procurement programme are included in "government, n.i.e."  
j. Including waiver of trade claims on Indonesia (63.7 billion yen).  
k. Sterling balances and US dollar balances cover total assets in the sterling area and total assets in the United States, respectively.  
m. Mainly c.i.f.  
n. Customs data.  
p. Excludes trade with Afghanistan and overland trade with Iran.  
q. Includes government imports.

## SPECIAL TABLES

## B. COMPOSITION OF IMPORTS

Country, currency and year	Value (in millions)				Percentage distribution			
	Consumption goods	Materials chiefly for consumption goods	Materials chiefly for capital goods	Capital goods	Consumption goods	Materials chiefly for consumption goods	Materials chiefly for capital goods	Capital goods
<b>ECAFE REGION<sup>a</sup> (U.S. dollar)</b>								
1954 . . . . .	3,354	2,531	919	1,485	40.5	30.5	11.1	17.9
1955 . . . . .	3,232	2,862	1,002	1,718	36.7	32.4	11.4	19.5
1956 . . . . .	3,359	3,263	1,513	2,152	32.7	31.7	14.7	20.9
1957 . . . . .	3,740	3,566	2,282	2,916	29.9	28.5	18.3	23.3
1958 . . . . .	3,566	2,961	1,308	2,387	34.9	29.0	12.8	23.3
<b>BURMA (kyat)</b>								
1954 . . . . .	476	174	59	264	48.9	17.9	6.1	27.1
1955 . . . . .	362	170	67	261	42.1	19.7	7.8	30.4
1956 . . . . .	370	195	88	287	39.4	20.7	9.4	30.5
1957 . . . . .	528	501	120	468	37.3	21.2	8.5	33.0
1958 <sup>b</sup> . . . . .	336	94	86	486	33.5	9.4	8.6	48.5
<b>CAMBODIA<sup>c</sup> (riel)</b>								
1955 . . . . .	1,045	176	160	284	62.8	10.6	9.6	17.0
1956 . . . . .	1,248	165	217	350	63.0	8.3	11.0	17.7
1957 . . . . .	1,191	214	272	368	58.2	10.5	13.3	18.0
1958 1st half . . . . .	1,278	284	328	688	49.6	11.0	12.7	26.7
<b>CEYLON (rupee)</b>								
1954 . . . . .	952	128	130	186	68.2	9.2	9.3	13.3
1955 . . . . .	890	142	164	233	62.3	9.9	11.5	16.3
1956 . . . . .	1,034	149	140	293	64.0	9.2	8.7	18.1
1957 . . . . .	1,082	194	240	288	60.0	10.7	13.3	16.0
1958 . . . . .	1,088	158	151	319	63.4	9.2	8.8	18.6
<b>CHINA, Taiwan (new Taiwan dollar)</b>								
1954 . . . . .	836	1,414	238	806	25.4	42.9	7.2	24.5
1955 . . . . .	536	1,500	206	898	17.0	47.8	6.6	28.6
1956 . . . . .	785	2,195	439	1,377	16.4	45.8	9.1	28.7
1957 . . . . .	710	2,433	469	1,648	13.5	46.3	8.9	31.3
1958 . . . . .	1,194	2,288	373	1,749	21.3	40.8	6.7	31.2
<b>FED. OF MALAYA AND SINGAPORE (Malayan dollar)</b>								
1954 . . . . .	1,669	624	454	389	53.2	19.9	14.5	12.4
1955 . . . . .	1,905	904	539	474	49.8	23.7	14.1	12.4
1956 . . . . .	2,081	927	576	569	50.1	22.3	13.9	13.7
1957 . . . . .	2,087	979	639	676	47.6	22.4	14.6	15.4
1958 . . . . .	2,100	911	551	534	51.3	22.2	13.5	13.0
<b>HONG KONG (Hong Kong dollar)</b>								
1954 . . . . .	1,687	1,236	215	295	49.1	36.0	6.3	8.6
1955 . . . . .	1,920	1,169	244	387	51.6	31.4	6.5	10.4
1956 . . . . .	2,282	1,317	336	616	50.2	28.9	7.4	13.5
1957 . . . . .	2,588	1,357	405	799	50.3	26.4	7.8	15.5
1958 . . . . .	2,528	1,118	330	617	55.0	24.3	7.2	13.4
<b>INDIA (rupee)</b>								
1954 <sup>d</sup> . . . . .	2,366	1,759	633	1,797	36.1	26.8	9.7	27.4
1955 <sup>d</sup> . . . . .	1,441	2,031	555	2,746	21.3	30.0	8.2	40.5
1956 <sup>e</sup> . . . . .	1,293	2,204	779	3,883	15.9	27.0	9.5	47.6
1957 . . . . .	1,968	2,184	1,367	4,670	19.3	21.4	13.4	45.9
1958 . . . . .	2,400	1,577	1,124	3,541	27.8	18.2	13.0	41.0
<b>INDONESIA (rupiah)</b>								
1954 . . . . .	3,051	1,418	459	1,977	44.2	20.5	6.6	28.6
1955 . . . . .	2,641	1,535	670	1,902	39.1	22.8	9.9	28.2
1956 . . . . .	4,447	1,873	817	2,569	45.8	19.3	8.4	26.5
1957 . . . . .	3,512	1,965	746	2,850	38.7	21.7	8.2	31.4
1958 <sup>f</sup> . . . . .	2,397	1,170	510	1,768	41.0	20.0	8.7	30.3
<b>JAPAN (yen)</b>								
1954 . . . . .	252,419	412,705	125,824	72,677	29.2	47.8	14.6	8.4
1955 . . . . .	240,071	457,778	134,706	56,477	27.0	51.5	15.2	6.3
1956 . . . . .	217,498	581,071	283,656	71,973	18.8	50.4	24.6	6.2
1957 . . . . .	228,684	643,824	484,232	175,288	14.9	42.0	31.6	11.5
1958 . . . . .	209,248	547,312	189,225	144,101	19.2	50.2	17.4	13.2
<b>KOREA, southern (hwan)</b>								
1954 . . . . .	9,265	10,661	2,665	5,177	33.4	38.4	9.6	18.6
1955 . . . . .	17,032	22,814	2,392	5,971	35.3	47.3	5.0	12.4
1956 . . . . .	15,887	11,528	1,453	5,935	45.6	33.1	4.2	17.1
1957 . . . . .	19,817	11,124	1,975	4,952	52.3	29.4	5.2	13.1
1958 . . . . .	18,386	17,012	2,689	5,477	42.2	39.0	6.2	12.6
<b>LAOS<sup>g</sup> (kip)</b>								
1955 . . . . .	387	63	67	146	59.4	9.5	10.1	22.0
1956 . . . . .	683	125	119	308	55.3	10.1	9.7	24.9
1957 . . . . .	758	144	188	344	52.9	10.0	13.1	24.0
1958 . . . . .	555	86	99	297	53.5	8.3	9.6	28.6
<b>NORTH BORNEO (Malayan dollar)</b>								
1954 . . . . .	44	9	4	15	60.4	12.8	6.1	20.7
1955 . . . . .	51	14	6	17	58.7	15.5	6.7	19.1
1956 . . . . .	65	21	7	22	56.5	18.4	6.0	19.1
1957 . . . . .	60	24	8	24	51.7	20.7	6.9	20.7
1958 . . . . .	68	28	8	25	52.8	21.7	6.1	19.4



## SPECIAL TABLES

## B. COMPOSITION OF IMPORTS (Cont'd.)

Country, currency and year	Value (in millions)				Percentage distribution			
	Consumption goods	Materials chiefly for consumption goods	Materials chiefly for capital goods	Capital goods	Consumption goods	Materials chiefly for consumption goods	Materials chiefly for capital goods	Capital goods
<b>PAKISTAN<sup>a</sup> (rupee)</b>								
1954 . . . . .	192	187	129	398	21.2	20.7	14.2	43.9
1955 . . . . .	206	164	155	412	22.0	17.5	16.5	44.0
1956 . . . . .	270	144	181	382	27.6	14.7	18.5	39.1
1957 . . . . .	887	231	284	694	42.3	11.0	13.5	33.1
1958 . . . . .	741	176	293	678	39.3	9.3	15.5	35.9
<b>PHILIPPINES<sup>b</sup> (peso)</b>								
1954 . . . . .	460	168	112	225	47.6	17.4	11.6	23.3
1955 . . . . .	519	181	125	272	47.3	16.5	11.4	24.8
1956 . . . . .	398	169	132	314	39.3	16.7	13.0	31.0
1957 . . . . .	459	225	120	425	37.3	18.3	9.8	34.6
1958 . . . . .	434	221	110	359	38.6	19.7	9.8	31.9
<b>SARAWAK (Malayan dollar)</b>								
1954 . . . . .	89	273	7	28	22.4	68.9	1.7	6.9
1955 . . . . .	97	305	9	29	22.0	69.4	2.0	6.6
1956 . . . . .	97	326	10	30	21.0	70.4	2.1	6.5
1957 . . . . .	95	331	9	28	20.4	71.5	2.0	6.1
1958 . . . . .	86	312	9	25	19.8	72.3	2.0	5.8
<b>THAILAND (Baht)</b>								
1954 . . . . .	3,180	670	572	2,217	47.9	10.1	8.6	33.4
1955 . . . . .	3,554	822	670	2,233	48.8	11.3	9.2	30.7
1956 . . . . .	3,529	913	674	2,489	46.4	12.0	8.9	32.7
1957 . . . . .	3,525	1,026	897	2,993	41.8	12.2	10.6	35.4
1958 . . . . .	3,347	1,005	862	2,933	41.1	12.3	10.6	36.0
<b>VIET-NAM (piastre)</b>								
1954 <sup>c</sup> . . . . .	7,443	1,806	1,067	1,983	60.5	14.7	8.7	16.1
1955 . . . . .	5,922	1,285	663	1,342	64.3	13.9	7.2	14.6
1956 . . . . .	4,725	1,057	604	1,231	62.0	13.9	7.9	16.2
1957 . . . . .	5,527	1,197	989	2,386	54.7	11.9	9.8	23.6
1958 . . . . .	4,620	1,023	703	1,779	56.9	12.6	8.6	21.9

GENERAL NOTE RELATING TO TABLES B AND C: Total of the four groups of imports or exports do not add up to total imports or exports published in national trade returns, because (1) in a few countries, a small part of the imports or exports (in no case more than 4%) are not included in the commodity trade statistics published by governments, and (2) of rounding. Percentage distribution refers to percentages of the totals of the four groups of commodities.

a. Regional totals in U.S. dollars including all countries listed in the table except southern Korea for 1954. Imports of India in fiscal

years are added to imports of other countries in calendar years.

b. Annual rate based on 6 months January-June.

c. Figures for 1954 are included under Viet-nam.

d. Years beginning 1st April.

e. Annual rate based on 9 months April-December.

f. Annual rate based on 9 months January-September.

g. Figures for 1954-1956, relating to private account only except 1957, for which government account is included.

h. F.O.B. value.

i. Figures relating to Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam.

## C. COMPOSITION OF EXPORTS

Country, currency and year	Value (in millions)				Percentage distribution			
	Consumption goods	Materials chiefly for consumption goods	Materials chiefly for capital goods	Capital goods	Consumption goods	Materials chiefly for consumption goods	Materials chiefly for capital goods	Capital goods
<b>FED. OF MALAYA AND SINGAPORE (Malayan dollar)</b>								
1954 . . . . .	732	1,576	595	83	24.5	52.8	19.9	2.8
1955 . . . . .	723	2,551	669	87	17.9	63.3	16.6	2.2
1956 . . . . .	810	2,349	748	105	20.2	58.6	18.6	2.6
1957 . . . . .	824	2,301	730	125	20.7	57.8	18.3	3.2
1958 . . . . .	785	2,118	507	114	22.3	60.1	14.4	3.2
<b>HONG KONG (Hong Kong dollar)</b>								
1954 . . . . .	1,376	804	73	164	56.9	33.3	3.0	6.8
1955 . . . . .	1,503	733	92	203	59.4	29.0	3.6	8.0
1956 . . . . .	1,887	803	156	353	59.0	25.1	4.9	11.0
1957 . . . . .	1,933	617	155	311	64.1	20.5	5.1	10.3
1958 . . . . .	2,072	532	108	276	69.3	17.8	3.6	9.2
<b>INDIA (rupee)</b>								
1954 <sup>a</sup> . . . . .	4,215	1,225	386	48	71.7	20.9	6.6	0.8
1955 <sup>a</sup> . . . . .	3,755	1,673	414	51	63.7	28.4	7.0	0.9
1956 <sup>b</sup> . . . . .	4,093	1,172	447	51	71.0	20.3	7.8	0.9
1957 . . . . .	3,995	1,606	723	51	62.7	25.2	11.3	0.8
1958 . . . . .	3,857	1,277	532	40	67.6	22.4	9.3	0.7
<b>JAPAN (yen)</b>								
1954 . . . . .	294,816	98,871	39,016	153,763	50.3	16.8	6.7	26.2
1955 . . . . .	344,881	109,389	63,405	204,264	47.7	15.2	8.8	28.3
1956 . . . . .	422,755	115,440	78,690	275,719	47.4	12.9	8.8	30.9
1957 . . . . .	479,637	143,211	67,115	330,615	47.0	14.0	6.6	32.4
1958 . . . . .	477,241	129,267	62,034	358,954	46.5	12.6	6.0	34.9

GENERAL NOTE: See table B.

a. Years beginning 1st April.

b. Annual rate based on 9 months April-December.

## GENERAL TABLES

## REGIONAL STATISTICS

## 1. REGIONAL STATISTICAL SERIES

Annual and quarterly figures

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1 9 5 8				1959
									I	II	III	IV	I
<b>POPULATION</b> ( <i>Mid-year, million</i> )													
Including mainland China . . . . .	1,341	1,365	1,389	1,414	1,436	1,462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excluding mainland China . . . . .	783	796	808	819	828	841	853	865	...	...	...	...	...
<b>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION<sup>a</sup></b>													
Index of agricultural production (excluding mainland China) (1934=100)													
All commodities . . . . .	...	...	...	117	121	124	122	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food . . . . .	...	...	...	117	121	124	122	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cereals . . . . .	...	...	...	113	117	122	116	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cereals ( <i>million tons</i> ) . . . . .	105.2	111.2	126.0	124.5	127.5	132.0	128.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice (milled) . . . . .	65.4	69.3	77.6	72.9	79.0	82.9	77.2	84.7	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat . . . . .	15.6	14.7	15.7	17.7	18.4	18.6	19.6	17.9	...	...	...	...	...
Maize . . . . .	4.8	5.5	6.9	7.7	6.8	7.3	7.1	7.5	...	...	...	...	...
Millet and sorghums . . . . .	13.0	15.1	18.4	18.1	15.4	15.4	16.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Starchy root crops ( <i>million tons</i> ) . . . . .	26.0	28.7	30.4	31.9	33.8	33.9	34.9	36.5	...	...	...	...	...
Potatoes . . . . .	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.0	7.0	7.0	...	...	...	...	...
Sweet potatoes and Yams . . . . .	11.2	13.4	12.8	13.3	15.3	15.6	15.0	15.3	...	...	...	...	...
Cassava . . . . .	9.4	9.7	11.8	12.8	12.4	12.3	12.9	14.2	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseeds ( <i>million tons</i> ) . . . . .													
Groundnuts (in shell) . . . . .	3.9	3.6	4.2	5.0	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.9	...	...	...	...	...
Copra . . . . .	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.3	...	...	...	...	...
Tea ( <i>million tons</i> ) . . . . .	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Tobacco ( <i>million tons</i> ) . . . . .	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fibres ( <i>million tons</i> ) . . . . .													
Cotton (lint) . . . . .	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	...	...	...	...	...
Jute . . . . .	2.3	2.4	1.5	1.6	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	...	...	...	...	...
Natural rubber ( <i>million tons</i> ) . . . . .	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
<b>INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION<sup>a</sup></b>													
Index of industrial production <sup>b</sup> (1953=100)													
Mining and manufacturing . . . . .	88	90	100	110	124	149	167	170	171	165	170	176	187
Mining . . . . .	104	94	100	100	117	133	150	151	150	146	153	155	150
Manufacturing . . . . .	86	90	100	111	126	151	169	173	174	167	172	178	192
Food beverages, tobacco . . . . .	83	91	100	101	121	131	139	143	186	127	125	133	192
Textiles . . . . .	80	88	100	112	124	145	146	140	137	134	140	146	143
Paper and paper products . . . . .	71	80	100	113	130	166	167	168	162	169	164	177	190
Chemicals petroleum and coal products . . . . .	87	85	100	113	133	158	183	192	184	191	196	199	207
Non-metallic mineral pro- ducts . . . . .	88	93	100	114	119	140	165	169	169	166	166	177	173
Basic metals . . . . .	88	91	100	109	120	142	158	152	144	151	152	160	172
Coal ( <i>million tons</i> ) . . . . .	82.4	85.3	88.4	85.2	86.8	93.1	104.1	103.5	26.2	24.7	25.7	26.9	25.9
Iron ore ( <i>million tons</i> ) . . . . .	6.81	7.77	7.70	8.41	8.91	10.34	11.55	12.09	2.51	3.11	3.28	3.20	3.43
Tin in concentrates ( <i>thousand tons</i> ) . . . . .	101.4	104.9	104.5	109.8	109.5	108.7	104.5	73.4	20.2	19.6	18.2	16.5	15.9
Petroleum, crude ( <i>million tons</i> ) . . . . .	29.95	15.62	17.32	19.87	34.97	45.72	57.20	62.56	15.16	15.25	16.40	15.74	15.97
Salt ( <i>thousand tons</i> ) . . . . .	5,008	5,160	5,275	4,965	5,443	5,234	6,726	7,354	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar ( <i>thousand tons</i> ) . . . . .	2,812	3,647	3,973	3,783	4,660	4,657	5,025	5,047	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton yarn ( <i>thousand tons</i> ) . . . . .	981	1,076	1,219	1,346	1,380	1,490	1,590	1,487	368	355	377	388	379
Cotton fabrics ( <i>million metres</i> ) . . . . .	5,980	6,606	7,545	8,153	8,188	8,839	9,268	8,257	2,118	2,065	2,017	2,055	2,106
Jute manufactures ( <i>thousand tons</i> ) . . . . .	896	992	942	1,013	1,145	1,263	1,209	1,255	316	310	307	321	323
Paper and paper board ( <i>thousand tons</i> ) . . . . .	1,333	1,525	1,946	2,136	2,478	2,858	3,285	3,380	807	851	823	899	973
Vegetable oils ( <i>thousand tons</i> ) . . . . .	785	839	879	969	1,084	1,150	1,317	1,173	294	292	308	279	275
Cement ( <i>million tons</i> ) . . . . .	11.6	12.7	14.9	17.7	17.9	21.0	24.2	25.3	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.6	6.1
Steel (ingots & metal for castings) ( <i>thousand tons</i> ) . . . . .	8,040	8,616	9,234	9,520	11,209	12,957	14,408	14,063	3,368	3,414	3,558	3,722	4,115
Tin metal ( <i>thousand tons</i> ) . . . . .	67.8	64.7	64.9	74.5	74.5	76.9	74.3	48.2	15.9	11.3	10.8	10.2	11.1
Electricity ( <i>thousand million kWh</i> ) . . . . .	57.5	62.4	67.7	73.3	73.8	89.6	97.4	100.9	24.5	25.9	26.1	24.3	27.5
<b>TRANSPORT<sup>a</sup></b>													
Railway traffic ( <i>thousand million</i> ) . . . . .													
Passenger kilometres . . . . .	147.7	152.8	157.5	163.5	170.9	182.0	190.0	195.3	47.4	51.0	48.9	47.9	48.0
Freight ton-kilometres . . . . .	92.9	96.5	100.0	98.3	107.5	117.5	130.2	131.2	33.9	31.7	31.8	33.7	34.2
International sea-borne shipping ( <i>million tons</i> ) . . . . .													
Freight loaded . . . . .	25.8	29.6	34.9	36.7	39.9	41.6	43.5	43.6	10.7	10.8	10.5	11.6	9.1
Freight unloaded . . . . .	43.5	50.5	62.0	64.5	70.1	82.9	99.7	85.7	21.9	20.9	21.6	22.1	21.7
<b>EXTERNAL TRADE</b>													
Total value ( <i>million US dollars</i> ) . . . . .													
Exports . . . . .	9,721	7,692	6,940	7,269	8,358	8,903	9,399	8,821	2,205	2,030	2,197	2,389	2,142
Imports . . . . .	9,576	9,583	8,882	8,540	9,142	10,922	12,983	10,563	2,756	2,567	2,454	2,614	2,428
Quantum index <sup>a</sup> (1953=100)													
Exports . . . . .	100	99	100	109	124	133	141	137	138	128	137	147	...
Imports . . . . .	96	97	100	105	110	131	147	127	128	120	118	129	...
Unit value index <sup>a</sup> (in US dollars, 1953=100)													
Exports . . . . .	140	113	100	97	100	98	98	94	95	93	94	95	...
Imports . . . . .	116	114	100	94	95	97	103	96	99	98	96	100	...
Terms of trade <sup>a</sup> (1953=100) . . . . .	121	99	100	104	105	101	95	98	97	95	98	95	...

## REGIONAL STATISTICS

## 1. REGIONAL STATISTICAL SERIES (Cont'd)

## Annual and quarterly figures

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1 9 5 8				1959
									I	II	III	IV	I
<b>EXTERNAL TRADE (Cont'd)</b>													
Direction of trade (million US dollars)													
Exports to:—													
ECAFE countries	3,522	2,964	2,562	2,539	2,669	2,984	3,180	2,802	721	698	664	730	662
Western Europe (including U.K.)	2,713	1,863	1,759	1,789	2,135	2,198	2,120	1,993	509	412	510	562	458
U.K.	1,249	840	744	845	1,004	1,004	922	1,002	242	204	266	290	234
U.S.A.	1,641	1,390	1,238	1,172	1,530	1,532	1,652	1,613	384	378	403	448	453
Sterling area	4,006	2,851	2,339	2,691	2,964	2,990	3,191	2,958	737	669	754	798	678
Imports from:—													
ECAFE countries	3,364	3,100	2,794	2,679	3,012	3,388	3,648	3,322	826	825	767	904	755
Western Europe (including U.K.)	2,349	2,436	2,221	2,188	2,202	2,590	3,183	2,414	658	562	560	634	566
U.K.	1,029	1,073	930	902	955	1,133	1,323	1,033	280	233	246	274	231
U.S.A.	1,992	2,193	1,800	1,813	1,390	2,414	3,371	2,571	695	645	573	658	601
Sterling area	2,954	2,914	2,682	2,400	2,659	3,076	3,613	2,884	731	687	698	768	646
Export of primary products*													
Quantum indexes (1953=100)													
General	101	98	100	102	108	109	112	106	110	95	109	109	99
Food	99	96	100	107	108	115	120	114	130	105	114	105	108
Agricultural materials	107	101	100	99	109	105	101	99	97	84	103	111	98
Mineral products	81	95	100	95	100	111	133	112	104	112	120	111	73
Unit value index (1953=100)													
General	147	118	100	100	108	102	102	99	96	97	98	106	...
Food	94	100	100	105	95	91	93	92	86	94	98	100	...
Agricultural materials	189	131	100	97	119	111	110	102	104	97	97	110	...
Mineral products	105	109	100	93	95	101	102	108	107	107	106	109	...
Quantity of exports (thousand tons)													
Food													
Fish, fresh or simply preserved	121	145	153	164	180	173	172	279	69	52	67	85	73
Rice and rice products	3,410	2,945	2,654	2,987	3,294	3,244	3,988	3,064	1,010	907	644	503	716
Sugar	857	1,255	1,755	1,604	1,689	1,632	1,804	1,959	660	495	473	345	537
Tea	432	394	436	459	408	453	420	457	105	83	133	134	85
Spices	49	62	59	74	80	90	88	74	18	10	20	23	28
Agricultural materials													
Hides and skins, raw	44	22	24	24	22	20	20	18	3	4	5	5	4
Oilseeds, oil nuts & oil kernels	1,427	1,143	1,017	1,219	1,232	1,416	1,396	1,092	222	208	307	320	215
Rubber, natural	1,756	1,692	1,611	1,688	1,782	1,699	1,737	1,689	386	348	466	489	472
Wood and lumber	893	1,094	1,481	1,732	2,023	2,251	2,359	3,321	594	860	907	960	721
Cotton, raw	283	321	379	222	320	265	204	216	56	63	55	41	48
Jute, raw	1,078	841	982	892	981	958	785	906	398	123	106	278	201
Hemp, raw	149	127	132	122	135	143	141	109	30	26	28	25	30
Vegetable oils, not essential	425	495	404	499	602	515	450	417	84	95	120	119	81
Mineral products													
Iron ore	2,144	3,152	3,728	3,540	4,399	5,636	6,631	5,877	997	1,602	1,965	1,313	1,221
Tin ore and concentrates	42	46	45	45	44	45	42	27	7	7	7	6	6
Manganese ore	1,162	1,463	1,593	1,006	936	712	1,742	976	302	214	262	197	246
Coal	2,451	2,729	2,201	2,063	1,562	1,940	1,655	1,800	431	461	462	446	436
Crude petroleum	4,974	5,670	6,963	7,083	8,367	10,027	12,408	12,478	2,755	3,120	3,193	3,409	1,402
<b>GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE</b>													
ASSETS <sup>1</sup> (end of period, million US dollars) <sup>2</sup>													
	4,742	5,195	4,879	4,729	5,130	4,881	3,758	4,043	3,793	3,831	3,826	4,034	4,193

GENERAL NOTES: In general, the regional statistical series cover the countries of the ECAFE region except mainland China, Nepal and, in most of the cases, Afghanistan and Iran: in some cases, other countries have also been omitted because of lack of data. Except in the case of mainland China, countries omitted from the regional series are, from the point of view of the series, usually less important. To ensure comparability, the countries included in different periods for each series are the same.

a. Crop year beginning from the year stated. FAO source except rubber for which the International Rubber Study Group figures are used.

b. This index compiled by the United Nations Statistical Office, covers Afghanistan, Brunei, Burma, Ceylon, China: Taiwan, Federation of Malaya and Colony of Singapore, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, southern Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Sarawak, Thailand and southern Viet-Nam. For more detailed statistics and explanatory notes see United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

c. For countries covered see table 5 below.

d. Based on quantum indexes of exports and imports compiled by governments for Burma, Ceylon, China (Taiwan), Federation of Malaya and Singapore, India, Japan, and the Philippines. Quantum indexes for Indonesia, Pakistan and Thailand are derived from unit value indexes. These national indexes are combined to form the regional index with the dollar values of exports and imports in the base year 1953 as weights. Exports of the countries included in the index account for 88 per cent of total exports of the region, excluding mainland China, in the base year, and imports of

the countries included in the index account for 85 per cent of total imports of the region, again excluding mainland China. Intra-regional trade is not deducted, and the index shows changes in the total quantum of trade of ECAFE countries, and not changes in the trade of the region vis-à-vis other regions. The regional unit value indexes of exports and imports are derived from the regional quantum indexes and the total values of exports and imports of these countries in United States dollars.

e. Exports of 18 primary products and food from 19 countries and territories (excluding Afghanistan, mainland China and Nepal) are included in the index. To minimize the effect of transit trade, only export of domestic produce is included for Hong Kong and net export of rubber is used for the Federation of Malaya and Singapore. The quantity of exports of each item is totalled for 19 countries and territories and relatives have been then weighed by the total value of exports of each commodity in 19 countries and territories in terms of United States dollars in 1953 to form the quantum index. The unit value index is obtained by dividing the index of total value of exports in United States dollars by the quantum index. The commodities included in the index account for 44 per cent of the total value of exports from the 16 countries. (If Hong Kong and Japan are excluded, the percentage is increased to 58.)

f. Includes Burma, Ceylon, China (Taiwan), Federation of Malaya and Singapore, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, (excluding Treasury holdings), southern Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand and southern Viet-Nam. Figures prior to 1952 exclude Japan and those prior to 1955 exclude Viet-Nam.

## PRODUCTION

## 2. INDEX NUMBERS OF PRODUCTION

1953=100<sup>a</sup>

	Weight	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1 9 5 8				1 9 5 9		
							I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
CHINA (Taiwan)													
Industrial production <sup>b</sup>	100.0	107	119	125	142	149	150	160	152	179	172	180	184
Mining and quarrying	10.5	100	114	120	134	144	133	158	129	155	144	173	186
Coal	7.4	88	99	106	122	133	121	140	128	143	133	156	168
Manufacturing <sup>b</sup>	76.6	107	120	125	143	148	152	161	155	183	180	185	186
Food <sup>b</sup>	19.0	85	101	104	126	121	196	161	159	180	192	125	77
Textiles	17.8	116	122	115	128	119	111	116	108	141	131	152	150
Chemicals	9.5	109	120	134	158	164	143	164	153	193	190	200	216
Construction of buildings	1.1	106	145	104	118	177	197	157	174	178	129	93	110
Public utilities	11.9	115	123	135	149	162	149	160	161	179	164	166	180
Electricity	7.6	115	126	144	163	184	164	181	181	210	183	184	209
INDIA <sup>c</sup>													
Industrial production	100.0	107	116	126	130	132	132	131	128	126	138	...	...
Mining	7.2	103	107	110	122	128	126	133	120	126	135	...	...
Manufacturing	90.7	107	116	126	130	131	131	130	127	124	137	...	...
Food	11.8	96	115	124	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Textiles	48.0	103	106	112	109	105	100	108	104	100	101	...	...
Rubber products	3.4	117	129	139	152	167	158	181	167	160	172	...	...
Chemicals	4.2	108	122	132	140	158	144	164	158	162	162	...	...
Non-metallic mineral products <sup>d</sup>	3.3	115	124	141	160	179	173	183	172	173	187	...	...
Basic metal industries	8.0	121	119	124	126	128	128	110	129	131	148	...	...
Non-electrical machinery	0.6	153	205	269	371	458	442	451	453	468	451	...	...
Electrical machinery	1.5	112	138	184	216	240	218	236	240	243	241	...	...
Transport equipment	2.9	113	171	236	246	229	236	198	240	212	238	...	...
Electricity	2.1	112	128	145	163	185	166	188	188	185	195	...	...
Industrial production (seasonally adjusted)	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	131	129	131	137	...	...
INDONESIA													
Export products													
General <sup>e</sup>	...	108	109	109	118	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estate	...	100	99	96	100	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peasantry	...	123	117	110	108	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mining	...	105	111	117	137	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estate products (7 items)	...	99	94	92	93	89	91	89	89	86	...	...	...
JAPAN													
Industrial production	100	108	117	144	167	168	167	163	166	176	190	195	201
Manufacturing and mining	92.8	108	117	143	169	169	169	164	167	177	192	197	203
Mining	7.2	96	97	107	118	114	116	107	114	120	109	106	114
Manufacturing	85.6	110	119	147	174	175	174	170	172	183	201	206	212
Food	11.5	108	115	122	128	135	193	119	119	110	203	116	119
Textiles	15.0	109	121	144	159	143	141	138	142	149	150	159	159
Chemicals	10.7	114	132	159	187	194	181	198	196	200	210	243	230
Ferrous metal	8.9	105	117	143	162	153	143	155	152	160	166	186	203
Machinery	17.0	113	114	166	230	247	229	239	246	274	284	318	337
Public utilities	7.2	106	114	131	146	155	150	154	153	165	146	173	178
KOREA, southern (1954=100)													
Industrial production	100.0	100	119	143	187	195	167	205	212	195	174	194	...
Mining	10.0	100	115	145	194	212	217	210	198	212	231	256	...
Manufacturing	87.0	100	120	143	188	194	161	206	216	194	167	187	...
Textiles	48.0	100	119	142	188	198	175	203	206	198	191	202	...
Metal products and machinery	13.0	100	128	179	235	208	190	191	245	208	177	194	...
Electricity	3.0	100	98	124	148	169	168	160	160	169	184	182	...
PAKISTAN													
Industrial production	...	128	161	182	192	215	214	206	213	227	238	...	...
Mining	...	101	107	125	130	145	146	140	142	153	144	...	...
Manufacturing	...	131	167	189	200	222	221	212	234	222	250	...	...
PHILIPPINES													
Mining	...	94	102	113	126	125	118	130	115	136	137	...	...
Manufacturing	...	113	127	147	158	170	168	168	174	170	175	...	...

a. Original base: China (Taiwan), 1954; India, 1951; Indonesia, 1938; Japan, 1955; southern Korea, 1955; Pakistan, 1950; Philippines, 1952 for 1954, 1955 for succeeding years.

b. Sugar production is excluded from the monthly and quarterly index but included in the annual index. Weights relate to annual index.

c. Quarterly figures relate to the mid-month of each quarter.

d. Manufactures of non-metallic mineral products except products of petroleum and coal.

e. 18 products, including forest products (jungle wood and rattan).



## 3. PRODUCTION OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

Monthly averages or calendar months

## PRODUCTION

Thousand tons

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1 9 5 8				1 9 5 9		
							I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
<b>NATURAL RUBBER<sup>a</sup></b>													
Cambodia . . . . .	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.8	1.6	2.4	3.1	4.1	1.7	1.9	2.8
Ceylon . . . . .	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.0	8.1	8.5	9.4	6.1	6.4	6.6
Fed. of Malaya & Singapore . . . . .	48.6	49.5	54.1	53.1	54.1	56.2	54.7	48.6	59.8	61.7	54.4	49.1	56.8
India . . . . .	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.8	1.5	1.7	1.9
Indonesia . . . . .	58.6	62.5	62.1	58.1	58.0	52.0	37.3	42.1	63.1	65.7	50.1	61.4	68.4
Sarawak . . . . .	2.0	2.0	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.3	2.7	3.0	3.8	3.7	2.7	3.0	4.3
Viet-Nam . . . . .	4.2	4.6	5.5	5.9	5.8	6.0	3.3	5.6	6.4	8.6	2.9	4.2	5.7
<b>COAL</b>													
China (Taiwan) . . . . .	199	177	197	211	243	265	242	280	254	285	265	311	335
Federation of Malaya <sup>b</sup> . . . . .	24	19	17	15	13	6	7	6	4	5	7	5	5
India . . . . .	3,046	3,123	3,237	3,339	3,684	3,839	3,847	3,806	3,772	3,923	4,060	4,048	...
Indonesia . . . . .	75	75	68	69	60	51	52	43	52	55	51	...	...
Iran . . . . .	13	21	15	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan . . . . .	3,878	3,560	3,535	3,880	4,311	4,139	4,283	3,801	4,128	4,345	3,888	3,681	3,998
Korea, southern . . . . .	72	74	109	151	203	223	220	209	201	260	277	306	313
Pakistan <sup>c</sup> . . . . .	49	47	45	55	44	51	58	45	37	62	54	42	...
Philippines . . . . .	13	10	11	13	17	9	11	10	8	7	6	1	1
Viet-Nam, southern . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.7
<b>IRON ORE<sup>d</sup></b>													
Federation of Malaya . . . . .	90	103	124	207	252	237	119	264	342	222	213	322	351
Hong Kong . . . . .	10	8	10	10	8	9	9	9	8	10	10	11	10
India . . . . .	309	333	361	359	391	483	464	486	450	533	620	...	...
Japan <sup>e</sup> . . . . .	128	136	126	159	187	167	141	166	178	182	160	170	...
Korea, southern . . . . .	2	3	2	5	15	22	20	26	21	20	26	20	18
Pakistan . . . . .	...	0.1	—	0.6	2.0	0.5	1.7	0.2	—	—	...	...	...
Philippines . . . . .	101	119	119	120	112	92	84	91	93	98	115	109	109
<b>TIN CONCENTRATES (tons)</b>													
Burma . . . . .	80	80	94	67	59	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
China (mainland) . . . . .	525	625	1,016	1,186	1,354	1,524	1,524	1,524	1,524	1,524	1,524	1,524	1,254
Federation of Malaya . . . . .	4,763	5,139	5,186	5,274	5,020	3,256	3,981	3,331	2,900	2,812	2,855	2,892	3,045
Indonesia . . . . .	2,858	3,036	2,825	2,545	2,347	1,968	1,801	1,980	2,281	1,796	1,554	1,797	1,915
Japan . . . . .	62	61	76	78	80	92	90	93	94	96	88	91	91
Laos . . . . .	...	9	21	20	47 <sup>r</sup>	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Thailand . . . . .	885	828	933	1,057	1,145	654	694	640	640	642	641	823	790
<b>PETROLEUM, CRUDE<sup>f</sup></b>													
Brunei . . . . .	407	399	438	470	450	434	429	415	438	455	450	...	...
Burma . . . . .	12	15	18	19	33	39	34	37	42	42	39	...	...
Indonesia . . . . .	852	898	982	1,061	1,289	1,342	1,250	1,348	1,412	1,359	1,351	...	...
Iran . . . . .	124	292	1,422	2,207	2,927	3,333	3,280	3,206	3,514	3,330	3,538	...	...
Japan . . . . .	25	25	29	29	27	31	30	30	31	31	31	29	33
Pakistan . . . . .	20	22	23	24	25	25	25	25	26	26	25	24	...
Sarawak . . . . .	4	6	6	6	6	...	5	5	4	...	...	...	...
<b>SALT</b>													
Burma . . . . .	5.2	7.7	8.4	7.2	9.7	9.2	7.9	10.6	9.5	8.9	...	...	...
China (Taiwan) . . . . .	13.5	30.7	35.1	25.4	32.3	36.6	30.9	56.4	12.2	46.9	46.3	73.1	79.7
India . . . . .	268.5	229.9	252.2	276.9	307.5	350.1	269.3	878.3	148.8	103.9	174.1	574.9	...
Indonesia . . . . .	22.3	10.9	3.8	9.1	28.9	19.6	—	—	10.4	67.8	—	—	...
Japan <sup>g</sup> . . . . .	38.4	35.4	46.1	52.3	69.3	88.2	66.7	84.3	111.5	90.1	75.8	88.8	102.4
Korea, southern . . . . .	16.1	15.0	29.5	16.4	32.0	36.4	0.5	62.4	61.6	21.0	—	1.3	15.2
Pakistan . . . . .	26.7	33.6	33.8	32.8	38.3	29.6	39.2	34.8	20.6	23.8	...	...	...
Philippines . . . . .	4.0	4.0	6.7	5.3	8.6	11.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand . . . . .	29.5	18.5	19.7	20.6	21.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet-Nam, southern . . . . .	...	...	6.4	5.0	6.6	5.1	6.4	10.9	1.3	1.8	...	...	...
<b>SUGAR<sup>h</sup></b>													
China (Taiwan) . . . . .	76.7	53.5	66.9	64.6	76.5	72.2	184.6	19.5	—	84.9	196.2	87.9	6.6
India . . . . .	109.3	85.3	135.0	157.2	170.0	169.9 <sup>r</sup>	412.8	85.7	7.5	156.8	414.0	177.1	...
Indonesia . . . . .	51.6	59.8	71.4	65.5	69.0	64.5	—	80.7	160.2	15.7	—	3.9	72.1
Iran . . . . .	6.5 <sup>r</sup>	6.4 <sup>r</sup>	6.3 <sup>r</sup>	6.9 <sup>r</sup>	6.3	8.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan . . . . .	7.3	6.4	8.0	7.4	9.4	13.8	29.2	12.6	0.1	13.2	31.8	...	...
Philippines . . . . .	85.7	108.4	103.7	97.0	85.8	114.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand . . . . .	3.0	3.7	4.5	5.4	5.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TEA</b>													
Ceylon . . . . .	13.0	13.9	14.4	14.2	15.0	15.6	15.5	19.6	12.1	15.3	15.1	17.9	23.6
China (Taiwan) . . . . .	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.3
India . . . . .	23.0	24.1	25.0	25.1	25.2	26.6	4.9	24.7	45.5	31.5	4.4	13.4	...
Indonesia . . . . .	3.1	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.6	4.3	3.7	3.7	3.5
Pakistan . . . . .	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.2	0.2	1.8	3.9	2.9	0.2	...	...

## PRODUCTION

## 3. PRODUCTION OF SELECTED COMMODITIES (Cont'd)

Monthly averages or calendar months

Thousand tons

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1 9 5 8				1 9 5 9		
							I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
<b>COTTON YARN</b>													
Burma . . . . .	0.11	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.25	...	...
China (Taiwan) . . . . .	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.6
Hong Kong . . . . .	2.7	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.6	...
India . . . . .	56.9	59.0	61.8	63.2	67.3	63.7	63.5	60.3	64.9	66.2	64.9	63.5	61.6
Japan . . . . .	34.5	38.7	34.9	41.1	43.1	36.6	37.0	35.7	36.5	37.1	36.3	39.5	37.1
Korea, southern . . . . .	1.1	1.7	2.2	2.6	3.4	3.7	3.2	3.6	3.6	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.0
Pakistan . . . . .	4.5	7.3	10.4	11.4	12.0	13.0	12.4	11.9	13.4	14.4	24.4	13.2	...
Philippines . . . . .	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.08	...	...
<b>COTTON FABRICS (Mn metres)</b>													
Ceylon (Mn sq. metres) . . . . .	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	...	...	...
China (Taiwan) . . . . .	10.9	13.8	13.6	11.6	13.0	12.2	10.9	13.1	11.4	13.6	11.9	13.0	14.8
India . . . . .	372	381	388	404	405	375	376	371	378	377	374	372	...
Indonesia . . . . .	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.1	5.0	4.8	...	...	...
Japan (Mn sq. metres) . . . . .	196	222	210	242	268	218	234	224	203	213	219	235	226
Korea, southern (Mn sq. metres) . . . . .	6.0	8.0	8.4	10.2	13.8	10.4	9.3	10.2	10.7	11.3	10.7	10.9	11.4
Pakistan . . . . .	19.2	26.5	34.5	38.1	40.0	44.4	46.6	42.9	44.2	44.2	28.7	43.0	...
Philippines . . . . .	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	...	...
Thailand . . . . .	...	...	3.1	4.4	4.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>JUTE MANUFACTURES</b>													
China (Taiwan) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Gunny bag. Mn pieces) . . . . .	0.70	0.75	0.90	1.05	1.01	0.73	0.85	0.56	0.41	1.11	1.38	1.40	1.43
India . . . . .	73.6	78.6	87.0	92.5	87.2	89.9	91.1	89.8	88.8	89.8	87.7	85.8	...
Pakistan . . . . .	4.2	4.5	7.5	12.1	12.6	14.5	13.4	13.0	14.1	17.6	15.8	17.6	...
Thailand (Gunny bag. Mn pieces) . . . . .	0.05	0.05	0.24	0.30	0.31	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	...	...	...
<b>PAPER</b>													
China (Taiwan) . . . . .	2.0	2.5	2.8	3.6	5.0	6.0	5.4	5.8	6.0	6.8	6.8	7.2	7.2
India . . . . .	8.1	8.7	10.1	10.4	10.7	13.1	12.7	12.7	13.1	13.7	13.6	...	...
Japan <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	146.8	160.1	183.6	214.0	246.8	249.1	237.6	253.0	241.2	264.7	288.9	303.2	...
Korea, southern . . . . .	0.8	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.8	2.6	3.0	3.4
Pakistan . . . . .	...	...	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.6	...
Thailand . . . . .	0.08	0.17	0.17	0.25	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	...	...	...
<b>VEGETABLE OILS</b>													
China (Taiwan): Edible oil . . . . .	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.2
Federation of Malaya: Coconut oil . . . . .	6.7	8.2	8.0	9.2	8.2	6.4	7.0	7.0	7.5	4.1	4.0	4.7	5.4
Palm oil . . . . .	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.7	5.0	5.8	4.8	5.8	7.2	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.1
India: Edible oil (Vanaspati) . . . . .	16.2	19.5	22.1	21.6	25.5	25.0	27.2	26.6	23.4	22.6	28.6	28.8	...
Indonesia: Palm oil . . . . .	13.4	14.1	13.8	13.7	13.4	12.3	10.5	12.9	14.3	11.3	9.4	9.9	10.8
Japan: Coconut oil . . . . .	1.2	1.6	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	...	...
Others . . . . .	8.8	9.0	13.0	15.1	16.3	19.9	17.5	17.5	21.3	23.4	19.3	...	...
Pakistan: Vegetable oil . . . . .	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.8	...	...
Philippines: Coconut oil . . . . .	11.8	12.2	13.3	17.7	27.9	19.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore: Coconut oil . . . . .	1.4	3.2	2.8	3.4	4.1	2.6	2.8	2.0	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.5	1.2
<b>SUPERPHOSPHATES<sup>1</sup></b>													
China (Taiwan) . . . . .	5.8	6.5	6.7	8.4	8.6	8.7	6.6	9.4	8.4	10.1	9.8	9.9	9.8
India . . . . .	4.1	8.9	6.3	6.9	12.0	14.0	12.4	13.8	16.7	13.2	16.2	...	...
Japan . . . . .	118.9	143.5	149.6	171.5	155.3	146.5	161.1	138.7	143.8	142.4	164.5	184.1	174.7
<b>AMMONIUM SULPHATE</b>													
China (Taiwan) . . . . .	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.5	2.1
India . . . . .	27.0	28.9	33.3	32.9	32.1	32.5	34.0	30.6	30.7	34.7	41.1	...	...
Japan . . . . .	161.3	172.9	177.4	193.6	206.7	217.5	197.6	221.5	227.9	223.2	225.0	230.5	247.6
<b>PETROLEUM PRODUCTS<sup>k</sup></b>													
Burma . . . . .	8.3	10.2	10.7	11.4	17.6	24.4	21.2	25.9	24.5	25.9	...	...	...
China (Taiwan, thousand Kilolitres) . . . . .	27.0	37.0	51.0	52.8	55.8	56.7	53.9	52.0	58.8	62.1	63.2	72.8	76.3
Indonesia . . . . .	808.2	825.8	863.9	859.0	911.1	847.8	876.0	773.9	852.8	888.3	918.5	...	...
Iran . . . . .	...	234.2	606.2	919.2	1,285.3	1,257.5	1,287.3	1,298.3	1,283.0	1,191.0	1,229.0	...	...
Japan (thousand Kilolitres) . . . . .	505.6	616.7	717.8	984.1	1,212.6	1,346.5	1,185.7	1,273.4	1,412.7	1,514.2	1,544.5	1,647.3	1,747.7
Pakistan . . . . .	5.4	6.2	6.3	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.0	7.9	7.2	8.1	...	...

## 3. PRODUCTION OF SELECTED COMMODITIES (Cont'd)

## PRODUCTION

Monthly averages or calendar months

Thousand tons

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1 9 5 8				1 9 5 9		
							I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
<b>CEMENT</b>													
Burma . . . . .	3.5	4.9	5.0	3.2	3.1	3.0	1.9	2.8	3.5	3.8	3.1	3.5	...
Ceylon . . . . .	5.5	7.0	7.1	7.1	4.1	6.7	5.6	6.4	6.7	8.0	...	...	...
China (Taiwan) . . . . .	43.3	44.7	49.2	49.2	50.3	84.6	71.1	85.4	89.4	92.4	87.5	90.6	97.6
Federation of Malaya . . . . .	6.4 <sup>a</sup>	7.2	9.1	8.7	9.5	9.2	9.6	9.0	8.8	9.3	11.0	13.0	13.8
Hong Kong . . . . .	5.3	8.4	9.7	10.1	8.7	12.7	15.2	10.5	9.6	15.5	13.8	11.5	17.9
India . . . . .	320.0	372.0	379.9	417.2	474.3	513.6	564.2	532.3	487.0	470.7	537.0	611.7	...
Iran . . . . .	5.4	5.2	11.0	18.7	11.6	12.2	11.5	10.8	13.9	12.7	...	...	...
Japan . . . . .	730.7	889.6	879.7	1,085.3	1,264.7	1,249.0	1,199.0	1,171.0	1,257.0	1,367.0	1,214.0	1,385.0	1,499
Korea, southern . . . . .	3.5	5.1	4.7	3.8	7.7	24.6	19.2	25.3	25.6	28.4	22.0	22.9	31.4
Pakistan . . . . .	50.5	57.0	57.8	65.5	91.3	90.9	87.1	91.1	91.1	94.2	86.7	85.3	...
Philippines . . . . .	26.5	26.7	34.1	37.0	37.2	46.2	39.3	44.4	47.7	53.2	...	...	...
Thailand . . . . .	24.0	31.9	32.2	33.1	33.5	38.0	41.3	38.8	34.6	37.3	38.9	43.4	46.3
<b>BUILDING BRICKS<sup>m</sup> (million units)</b>													
China (Taiwan) . . . . .	28.83	31.33	30.67	33.42	39.00	43.92	46.47	44.00	34.47	50.76	46.84	49.69	45.26
Federation of Malaya . . . . .	6.51	6.92	9.05	10.76	11.90	11.00	10.40	11.65	10.91	11.00	10.10	9.04	8.99
Japan . . . . .	18.33	20.00	19.00	21.25	23.00	19.00	15.00	20.00	23.00	20.00	12.00	17.00	21.00
Korea, southern . . . . .	1.23	2.27	2.08	7.08	12.45 <sup>r</sup>	13.81	7.67	19.21	17.01	11.38	2.28	12.28	16.19
<b>STEEL (ingots and metal for castings)</b>													
China (Taiwan) . . . . .	2.5	4.1	4.8	6.0	7.4	8.9	8.3	7.9	8.3	11.1	11.1	14.0	11.1
India . . . . .	127.6	143.4	144.3	147.1	145.2	153.5	156.6	132.8	163.3	160.0	184.6	...	...
Japan . . . . .	638.5	645.0	784.0	925.5	1,047.5	1,009.8	957.2	966.1	1,013.5	1,072.5	1,175.4	1,224.7	1,391.6
Pakistan . . . . .	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	...
<b>TIN METAL (tons)</b>													
Federation of Malaya . . . . .	5,284	6,025	5,980	6,203	6,036	3,838	5,139	3,593	3,418	3,204	3,522	2,964	4,374
<b>ELECTRICITY (million kWh)</b>													
Cambodia . . . . .	2	2	2	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Ceylon . . . . .	12	14	15	16	17	18	16	18	19	19	19	...	...
China (Taiwan) . . . . .	130	150	164	187	213	237	214	236	236	263	239	240	272
Federation of Malaya <sup>n</sup> . . . . .	64	73	79	84	89	74	82	75	70	71	70	72	75
Hong Kong . . . . .	36	41	47	54	62	68	82	67	72	69	69	70	76
India . . . . .	559	625	716	803	906	1,031	954	1,021	1,051	1,079	1,134	1,162	...
Japan . . . . .	4,642	4,967	5,433	6,011	6,476	6,656	6,521	6,905	6,932	6,265	7,295	6,000	6,147
Korea, southern . . . . .	61	75	73	93	110	126	125	119	119	140	134	137	136
Pakistan . . . . .	34	41	51	64	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines (Manila) . . . . .	52	58	65	77	93	107	100	105	110	111	112	119	127
Singapore . . . . .	23	27	31	36	41	47	45	48	49	47	49	50	...
Thailand (Bangkok) <sup>p</sup> . . . . .	8	13	16	18	22	24	23	23	24	24	24	24	24
Viet-Nam <sup>q</sup> . . . . .	24	15	17	17	18	20	19	20	20	21	21	22	22

- a. Including latex. b. Lignite. c. Including lignite.  
d. Approximate metal content of ores as follows: Hong Kong 45%; India, 65%; Japan and the Philippines, 65%; Federation of Malaya, 60%.  
e. Including iron sand.  
f. Specific gravity: Brunei, Burma, Iran, Pakistan and Sarawak, 0.84; Indonesia, 0.85; Japan, 0.90.  
g. Production in government licensed plants only.  
h. Annual figures relate to crop year for India, the Philippines and Thailand, but calendar year for other countries.  
i. Including paper board.  
j. 16% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> content.

- k. Comprising motor spirit, kerosene and diesel oil for Burma; gasoline, diesel oil, kerosene and fuel oil for China (Taiwan); motor spirit, aviation spirit, kerosene, heavy oil, wax and paraffin, asphalt and cutback for Indonesia; motor spirit, kerosene, distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil (prior to 1957) for Iran; gasoline, diesel oil, kerosene, fuel oil, gas oil, lubricating oil and others for Japan; motor spirit and kerosene for Pakistan.  
m. The data relate to total production of day bricks for building purposes, including common and facing bricks. Glazed, refractory, paving, concrete, shale and sand-line bricks are excluded.  
n. Including electricity purchased from Singapore.  
p. Consumption of electricity: Bangkok Electric Works and Sam Sen Power Station.  
q. Beginning 1964, southern Viet-Nam only, which represented 57% of total production in 1964.  
r. Annual rate based on production of August-December.

## PRODUCTION, TRANSPORT

## 4. CONSTRUCTION—NEW BUILDING

Monthly averages or calendar months

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1 9 5 8				1 9 5 9		
							I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
<b>Ceylon: completed<sup>a</sup></b>													
(Floor area—thousand sq metres)													
Residential . . . . .	6.27	7.22	6.72	6.49	5.97	1.88	2.17	1.58	1.36	2.42	3.14	...	...
Non-residential . . . . .	2.29	2.70	2.02	2.20	2.54	1.46	1.38	1.50	0.71	2.23	2.71	...	...
<b>China (Taiwan): completed</b>													
(Floor area—thousand sq metres)													
Public . . . . .	6.09	4.81	6.15	4.71	5.68	8.41	9.19	9.77	4.38	10.29	9.47	...	...
Private . . . . .	22.39	25.67	32.73	23.55	26.67	35.85	43.77	22.95	40.74	35.95	24.58	...	...
<b>Federation of Malaya: completed</b>													
(Cost—thousand Malayan dollars)													
Residential . . . . .	...	...	...	3,526	4,392	3,650	4,373	2,709	4,655	2,865	...	...	...
Industrial . . . . .	...	...	...	347	413	271	144	203	286	451	...	...	...
Commercial . . . . .	...	...	...	425	519	454	439	466	476	434	...	...	...
Others . . . . .	...	...	...	990	1,221	949	984	904	1,129	777	...	...	...
<b>Hong Kong: completed</b>													
(Cost—thousand Hong Kong dollars)													
Residential . . . . .	4,128	4,236	8,902	8,654	10,267	10,489	10,041	6,563	16,320	9,033	10,680	13,834	17,558
Industrial . . . . .	564	671	862	815	1,016	2,330	1,302	1,470	1,672	4,877	1,688	1,860	73
Commercial . . . . .	86	886	336	1,438	1,204	2,438	122	396	4,180	5,053	118	112	1,800
Others . . . . .	1,828	1,807	1,845	2,197	1,696	4,847	2,340	4,160	3,733	9,156	1,259	1,112	148
<b>Japan: started</b>													
(Floor area—thousand sq metres)													
Residential . . . . .	1,421	1,400	1,454	1,752	1,870	1,933	1,602	2,074	2,075	1,979	1,741	2,200	2,121
Non-residential . . . . .	1,448	1,367	1,328	1,665	1,775	1,593	1,421	1,516	1,658	1,775	1,736	2,027	1,808
<b>Korea, southern: permits issued</b>													
(Floor area—thousand sq metres)													
Residential . . . . .	...	...	13 <sup>b</sup>	27	22	37	11	40	54	43	16	75	81
Non-residential . . . . .	...	...	53 <sup>b</sup>	65	66	67	30	83	88	68	47	138	108
<b>Philippines: permits issued</b>													
(Value—thousand pesos)													
Residential . . . . .	1,573	850	1,295	1,596	1,732	1,807	2,135	2,244	1,395	1,454	1,468	2,806	1,704
Non-residential . . . . .	2,339	1,620	1,857	2,298	3,122	2,194	4,393	1,460	1,430	1,495	4,839	4,248	3,052
<b>Singapore: completed (Number of dwelling units)</b>													
Public <sup>a</sup> . . . . .	227	239	279	184	124	340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private <sup>e</sup> . . . . .	148	120	200	186	156	145	49	53	75	110	53	19	...
<b>Thailand: permits issued (Number of buildings)</b>													
Residential . . . . .	251	214	244	201	204	226	256	237	213	200	193	186	139
Non-residential . . . . .	57	72	72	64	44	27	26	28	23	30	26	26	15
<b>Viet-Nam<sup>f</sup></b>													
(Floor area—thousand sq metres)													
Apartments . . . . .	11.18	12.75	6.36	7.10	4.41	7.99	7.36	7.81	7.80	8.99	7.89	3.52	7.44
Houses . . . . .	8.64	11.22	5.10	3.35	3.92	5.23	5.08	3.70	6.49	5.62	10.08	6.99	8.30
Others . . . . .	3.69	4.09	2.10	2.82	1.99	2.80	3.60	2.97	2.57	2.06	2.58	6.47	0.99

a. Excluding particulars of buildings under building schemes.

b. December.

c. Manila only.

d. Comprising buildings erected by or on behalf of Public Works Department, Singapore Improvement Trust and City Council.

e. Quarterly figures exclude buildings erected in city area which are not available.

f. Bangkok only.

g. Saigon-Cholon only.

## 5. VOLUME OF TRAFFIC: RAILWAYS, SEA-BORNE SHIPPING AND CIVIL AVIATION

Monthly averages or calendar months

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1 9 5 8				1 9 5 9		
							I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
<b>RAILWAYS<sup>a</sup></b>													
Passenger-kilometres (million)													
Burma†	47	57	66	70	78	90	91	101	86	111	...	...	...
Cambodia . . . . .	4	4	5	6	7	6	7	7	6	6	6	...	...
China (Taiwan) . . . . .	173	186	211	237	287	308	310	314	299	309	330	332	...
Hong Kong . . . . .	7	6	7	9	10	9	9	9	8	9	10	13	9
India† . . . . .	4,723	4,892	5,040	5,464	5,554	5,606	5,487	6,110	5,420	5,407	5,255	...	...
Iran . . . . .	31	34	39	37	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan† . . . . .	6,963	7,253	7,603	8,174	8,437	8,851	8,356	8,945	8,994	8,628	8,835	9,168	9,789
Korea, southern . . . . .	241	325	309	337	286	348	322	346	362	361	333	400	403
Pakistan† . . . . .	730	772	788	860	901	...	960	889	926	900	871	...	...
Philippines <sup>g</sup> . . . . .	32	35	37	43	49	58	54	70	51	61	60	74	...
Thailand . . . . .	191	196	167	155	164	164	197	180	136	141	176	195	178
Viet-Nam <sup>b</sup> . . . . .	8	11	31	32	37	36	38	35	35	35	44	...	...



## TRANSPORT

# 5. VOLUME OF TRAFFIC: RAILWAYS, SEA-BORNE SHIPPING AND CIVIL AVIATION (Cont'd)

Monthly averages or calendar months

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1 9 5 8				1 9 5 9		
							I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
<b>RAILWAYS<sup>a</sup></b>													
Freight ton-kilometres (million)													
Burma†	35	44	53	51	51	52	59	55	45	46	...	...	...
Cambodia	4	5	2	4	5	5	6	7	3	3	7	...	...
Ceylon†	21	22	22	24	25	22	20	20	27	26	...	...	...
China (Taiwan) <sup>c</sup>	120	122	137	142	159	158	160	158	147	168	164	170	...
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	31	32	33	37	36	32	33	32	33	32	37	40	...
Hong Kong	0.29	0.33	0.51	0.65	0.57	0.66	0.51	0.50	0.39	1.22	0.53	0.57	0.63
India†	4,002	4,159	4,595	5,166	5,892	6,077	6,511	5,762	6,045	5,987	6,456	...	...
Indonesia	75	81	88	87	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran	79	99	104	113	125	121	129	114	111	130	137	...	...
Japan†	3,368	3,277	3,500	3,859	3,971	3,731	3,607	3,624	3,497	4,099	3,705	3,882	3,978
Korea, southern	241	155	156	169	197	204	182	205	203	227	217	244	244
Pakistan†	472	449	469	529	557	...	630	616	525	580	625	...	...
Philippines <sup>d</sup>	12	12	13	12	13	17	17	15	16	13	15	16	...
Thailand	54	57	65	76	85	91	100	96	85	81	110	108	115
Viet-Nam <sup>b</sup>	15	12	7	5	7	7	6	8	7	8	10	...	...
<b>INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING</b>													
Freight loaded (L) and unloaded (U) in external trade (thousand tons)													
Ceylon <sup>a</sup>	L	73	92	88	82	83	69	70	53	81	71	63	78
	U	182	203	191	205	268	280	271	274	257	317	359	...
China (Taiwan)	L	120	85	106	104	111	149	160	141	151	145	185	193
	U	109	142	155	177	193	189	198	171	221	167	194	208
Fed. of Malaya	L	182	183	226	284	310	259	134	288	391	218	186	428
	U	185	193	231	241	235	221	240	211	207	227	208	225
Hong Kong	L	126	126	141	162	143	163	131	163	151	209	149	156
	U	279	303	347	386	426	443	430	436	429	478	416	434
Indonesia	L	1,034	1,068	1,040	1,096	1,500	1,283	1,069	1,315	1,312	1,391	1,691	2,307
	U	350	326	389	488	526	292	352	237	233	347	227	293
Japan <sup>c</sup>	L	413	476	624	681	645	726	720	709	708	768	774	734
	U	2,607	2,794	3,053	3,870	4,890	4,093	3,792	3,961	4,340	4,299	4,256	5,400
Korea, southern	L	12	9	8	11	15	10	9	10	6	16	9	24
	U	95	82	171	74	104	98	87	107	99	96	123	100
Pakistan	L	109	101	124	120	100	92	88	73	75	131	110	119
	U	293	218	236	335	382	373	413	425	334	319	375	258
Philippines	L	375	442	483	587	494	466	517	442	410	496	...	...
	U	283	251	280	347	297	242	214	220	247	286	...	...
Singapore	L	438	450	510	552	554	483	551	519	417	444	389	423
	U	732	769	883	921	958	855	1,001	857	792	769	755	789
Thailand (Bangkok)	L	143	138	161	164	186	162	190	149	154	157	148	187
	U	107	108	116	126	138	142	140	156	126	145	155	154
Viet-Nam (Saigon)	L	17	36	39	28	47	...	55	40	25	46	...	...
	U	106	126	111	108	115	...	121	134	123	135	...	...
Entrances (E) and clearances (C) of vessels with cargo in external trade (thousand net registered tons)													
Burma <sup>a</sup>	E	104	122	116	112	117	...	86	195	174	...	...	...
	C	135	168	154	155	149	...	130	231	159	...	...	...
India	E	750	753	806	829	947	1,014	1,021	940	989	1,107	1,065	...
	C	885	800	702	737	702	812	783	782	825	858	970	...
<b>CIVIL AVIATION<sup>a</sup></b>													
Passenger-kilometres (million)													
Burma	4.58	4.55	5.11	4.99	3.36	...	3.43	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	1.67	0.77	0.79	2.45	3.28	3.81	3.89	3.86	3.96	2.53	3.58	3.07	...
China (Taiwan)	3.12	3.64	3.85	3.99	4.49	4.55	4.34	4.87	4.43	4.56	4.44	5.79	...
India	32.15	36.70	42.92	56.60	65.13	72.0	69.0	70.0	70.3	78.8	76.6	78.4	...
Indonesia	14.03	15.01	19.87	22.40	23.34	16.16	14.86	12.13	17.68	19.97	...	...	...
Japan	11.20	19.47	27.43	37.96	47.37	57.19	42.04	62.14	68.02	56.58	...	...	...
Pakistan	3.46	4.89	9.21	12.03	17.71	19.08	20.34	18.07	19.09	18.80	17.28	...	...
Philippines	18.97	10.84	10.08	11.74	13.94	15.61	13.50	17.53	14.24	17.17	16.88	...	...
Thailand	2.60	3.35	4.14	5.01	6.53	4.18	4.77	5.38	3.10	3.49	3.39	4.31	3.94
Freight ton-kilometres (thousand)													
Burma	127	181	112	94	66	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	69	12	14	118	144	120	112	127	120	123	123	135	...
China (Taiwan)	179	199	203	162	165	168	150	156	144	220	188	219	...
India	2,203	2,357	2,879	3,215	3,225	3,402	3,417	3,255	3,327	3,609	3,353	3,182	...
Indonesia	620	621	662	729	762	453	504	329	460	520	481	...	...
Japan	55	258	508	762	939	1,215	967	1,080	1,245	1,562	...	...	...
Pakistan	153	147	214	280	357	543	438	611	636	487	936	...	...
Philippines	778	398	347	335	386	347	313	328	341	407	363	...	...
Thailand	140	151	107	112	156	73	85	102	67	39	40	44	42

a. Railway traffic coverage: China (Taiwan), Taiwan Railway Administration; India and Pakistan, class I railways; Indonesia, postwar data relate to Federal area only; Japan, State Railways only; Philippines, Manila Railroad Company.  
b. From August 1954, southern Viet-Nam only.  
c. Including service traffic.  
d. For 1953 port of Colombo only.

e. Excluding military and charity goods and transit traffic, including imports and exports by air and parcel post, and prior to 1955, including also trade in ships delivered as goods without being loaded on other ships.  
f. Total number of entrances and clearances made during each voyage but excluding sailing vessels.  
g. Scheduled domestic and international routes.

## EXTERNAL TRADE

## 6. VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AND BALANCE OF TRADE

Monthly averages or calendar months

Millions

	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Balance	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Balance	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Balance	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Balance	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Balance	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Balance
	BRUNEI (Malayan dollar)			BURMA (kyat)			CAMBODIA (riel)			CEYLON (rupee)			CHINA (Taiwan) (NT dollar)			FEDERATION OF MALAYA <sup>a</sup> (Malayan dollar)		
															ICA imports			
1953	23.5	9.5	+14.0	94	70	+24	161	124	+37	131	134	-3	165	230	92	133	121	+12
1954	22.8	8.3	+14.5	100	81	+19	184	172	+12	151	116	+35	121	275	125	135	110	+25
1955	25.3	8.7	+16.6	90	72	+18	117	139	-22	162	122	+40	160	262	127	198	129	+69
1956	27.5	9.5	+18.0	98	78	-20	107	165	-58	144	135	+9	244	400	166	188	146	+42
1957	28.3	9.0	+19.3	91	117	-26	151	170	-19	140	150	-10	306	438	172	182	151	+31
1958	27.2	7.4	+19.8	77	81	-4	154	220	-66	142	143	-1	322	467	138	157	138	+19
1958	26.9	7.4	+19.5	73	104	-31	156	304	-148	143	136	+7	451	476	155	156	145	+11
I	25.7	7.4	+18.3	96	63	+33	169	212	-43	101	109	-8	273	362	82	146	135	+11
II	27.9	6.7	+21.2	73	82	-9	150	188	-38	167	151	+16	289	470	171	155	131	+24
III	28.3	6.1	+22.2	66	74	-8	142	177	-35	156	175	-19	274	561	143	171	141	+30
IV	...	...	...	72	82	-10	104	165	-61	134	148	-14	567	548	146	175	126	+49
1959	...	...	...	99	81	+18	150	151	-1	164	173	-9	809	759	176	195	139	+56
Apr	...	...	...	83	81	+2	205	147	+58	136	142	-6	425	735	229	187	140	+47
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	HONG KONG (HK dollar)			INDIA (rupee)			INDONESIA <sup>c</sup> (rupiah)			IRAN <sup>d</sup> (1,000 Mn rials)			JAPAN (1,000 Mn yen)			KOREA, <sup>f</sup> southern (US dollar)		
			Exports, domestic												Special procure- ments <sup>e</sup>			
1953	228	323	53	443	479	-36	798	726	+72	0.72	1.41	-0.69	38.2	72.3	13.3	3.3	29.0	-25.7
1954	202	286	57	469	515	-46	823	598	+225	1.02	1.88	-0.86	48.9	72.0	7.2	2.0	20.6	-18.6
1955	212	310	61	506	561	-55	898	600	+298	1.46	2.25	-0.79	60.3	74.1	5.2	1.5	28.7	-27.2
1956	268	381	65	516	685	-169	838	813	+25	1.99	2.09	-0.10	75.0	96.9	5.0	2.1	32.4	-30.3
1957	252	429	62	536	855	-319	921	757	+164	2.30	2.62	-0.32	85.7	128.5	6.9	1.9	37.2	-35.3
1958	249	383	105 <sup>b</sup>	482	720	-238	718	492	+226	0.73	2.69	-1.96	86.3	91.0	4.3	1.4	31.5	-30.1
1958	231	373	100	478	676	-198	588	567	+21	1.00	2.43	-1.43	85.3	96.5	2.4	1.1	35.2	-34.1
I	237	371	107	382	624	-242	634	460	+174	0.50	2.54	-2.04	81.6	93.0	8.8	1.2	35.2	-34.0
II	244	359	100	544	604	-60	781	456	+325	0.58	2.48	-1.90	82.6	87.9	3.7	1.2	27.6	-26.4
III	285	429	114	527	705	-178	840	484	+356	0.87	3.32	-2.45	95.7	86.5	2.3	1.9	28.1	-26.2
IV	221	334	151	451	640	-189	596	335	+261	0.86	4.06	-3.20	87.4	94.8	1.8	1.1	23.7	-22.6
1959	288	427	199	451	804	-353	958	442	+516	0.28	2.27	-1.99	94.0	107.7	3.3	2.6	18.9	-16.3
Apr	264	377	185	445	661	-216	1,079	404	+675	...	...	...	100.0	115.9	15.6	2.3	21.9	-19.6
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	LAOS (kip)			NORTH BORNEO (Malayan dollar)			PAKISTAN (rupee)			PHILIPPINES <sup>g</sup> (peso)			SARAWAK (Malayan dollar)			SINGAPORE <sup>a</sup> (Malayan dollar)		
1953	6	32	-26	4.7	5.5	-0.8	121	97	+24	66.4	75.4	-9.0	35.4	32.9	+2.5	221	252	-31
1954	3	47	-44	6.4	6.2	+0.2	99	92	+7	66.8	79.8	-13.0	35.5	33.2	+2.3	224	252	-28
1955	4	55	-51	8.7	7.3	+1.4	125	90	+35	66.8	91.3	-24.5	39.8	36.8	+3.0	281	322	-41
1956	4	103	-99	10.1	9.8	+0.3	135	166	-31	75.5	84.4	-8.9	40.6	38.7	+1.9	286	327	-41
1957	3	122	-119	10.0	10.1	-0.1	134	174	-40	72.0	102.4	-30.4	41.6	38.6	+3.0	290	338	-48
1958	5	87	-82	10.9	10.7	+0.2	118	157	-39	82.2	93.7	-11.5	33.6	36.1	+2.5	262	312	-50
1958	5	113	-108	10.2	9.9	+0.3	171	171	-	70.0	101.3	-31.3	35.7	34.9	+0.8	279	336	-57
I	5	74	-69	10.6	10.3	+0.3	83	172	-89	83.5	87.6	-4.1	35.6	34.9	+0.7	267	326	-59
II	4	85	-81	11.5	11.4	+0.1	87	143	-56	86.9	84.2	+2.7	41.0	36.7	+4.3	242	288	-45
III	5	75	-70	11.2	11.2	-	131	143	-12	83.6	101.7	-13.1	42.3	38.1	+4.2	259	297	-38
IV	...	...	...	11.6	10.1	+1.5	116	136	-20	78.3	70.0	+8.3	...	...	...	248	296	-48
1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	96	-2	98.1	74.3	+23.8	...	...	...	282	326	-44
Apr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101.6	95.0	+6.6	...	...	...	282	315	-33
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	THAILAND (baht)			VIET-NAM <sup>h</sup> (piastre)														
1953	492	514	-22	157	883	-726												
1954	515	556	-41	164	946	-782												
1955	597	600	-3	201	768	-567												
1956	578	624	-46	122	614	-492												
1957	630	697	-67	232	842	-610												
1958	538	668	-130	159	677	-518												
1958	635	701	-66	174	629	-455												
I	542	705	-163	184	732	-548												
II	502	624	-122	107	639	-532												
III	473	641	-168	173	708	-535												
IV	615	649	-34	136	541	-405												
1959	604	839	-235	223	661	-438												
Apr	618	644	-26	118	598	-480												
May	...	...	...	...	...	...												

General Notes: Special trade system for Cambodia, China: Taiwan, Indonesia, Iran, southern Korea, Laos, North Borneo, Sarawak and Viet-Nam; general trade for other countries. Figures on imports include aid unless otherwise specified.

- Including movements between Federation of Malaya and Singapore.
- For 1958 only, products wholly or principally of Hong Kong origin.
- Data compiled and published in rupiah at the official rate.
- Years beginning 21 March. Including value of exchange certificates. From 1957, quarterly figures on exports exclude petroleum; for 1952 and 1958 imports exclude "official" imports.
- Not included in trade statistics.
- Prior to 1955, figures based on foreign exchange settlements at the Bank of Korea. From 1955 onwards, government imports are still based on exchange settlements, but exports and private imports are based on data of Bureau of Customs.
- Imports valued f.o.b.
- Prior to January 1955, excluding trade with Cambodia and Laos but including transit trade of these countries with other countries through Viet-Nam. Beginning June 1955, trade of the Republic of Viet-Nam only.

## 7. DIRECTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

## EXTERNAL TRADE

Quarterly averages or quarters

Million dollars

Area of origin for imports and area of destination for exports	Year and Quarter	BURMA		CAMBODIA		CEYLON		CHINA (Taiwan)		FEDERATION OF MALAYA		HONG KONG		INDIA		INDONESIA <sup>a</sup>	
		Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.
1. All countries	1953	59.4	44.2	...	...	82.3	84.5	31.9	45.5	75.2	73.1	120.8	170.6	279.0	300.2	210.0	191.2
	1954	62.1	51.1	...	...	95.0	73.4	23.3	52.8	76.2	66.1	105.9	150.3	295.6	323.8	214.0	157.3
	1955	56.7	45.2	10.0	11.9	101.8	76.7	30.8	50.2	112.3	78.1	111.1	162.8	319.1	353.4	236.4	157.8
	1956	61.2	49.4	9.3	13.7	91.1	85.8	29.6	48.4	117.0	186.2	140.8	199.8	312.8	427.2	220.5	213.3
	1957	52.5	74.0	12.9	14.6	83.4	94.7	37.1	53.1	114.2	90.0	149.8	243.0	337.5	538.6	242.4	199.2
	1958	45.5	50.8	13.9	18.7	86.7	90.1	39.0	56.6	101.7	81.3	141.1	211.5	304.0	453.7	188.8	128.3
	I	41.2	65.6	13.4	26.0	87.2	86.0	54.6	57.6	101.5	85.1	139.7	214.5	301.1	425.9	155.0	148.5
	II	55.6	39.6	17.3	18.2	60.7	68.7	33.1	43.8	93.0	78.2	132.0	202.2	249.1	393.2	167.8	118.2
	III	45.0	51.7	12.8	15.6	101.9	95.3	35.0	56.9	99.4	78.7	137.7	197.6	342.8	380.8	207.8	120.0
	IV	40.2	46.4	12.2	15.1	97.0	110.5	33.1	67.9	112.9	83.1	155.1	231.6	322.8	614.9	224.8	126.5
	1959																
	I	45.5	51.9	8.9	14.2	81.6	93.2	68.7	66.4	115.7	71.0	131.1	191.5	280.1	409.1	156.9	88.2
2. ECAFE countries* including Japan	1953	45.0	22.9	...	...	16.3	34.8	20.7	17.5	13.5	35.2	90.0	93.4	53.3	40.4	71.8	78.2
	1954	52.1	26.3	...	...	18.6	32.0	18.2	20.7	13.9	31.9	72.5	76.1	46.6	60.7	85.2	64.6
	1955	40.4	21.5	4.3	7.4	13.7	32.7	24.4	18.0	16.0	38.6	69.0	91.7	58.6	59.6	79.7	47.9
	1956	45.4	22.6	3.3	8.8	15.9	36.4	20.4	19.7	20.6	40.5	93.1	115.6	53.2	62.1	86.0	77.0
	1957	39.0	35.2	5.3	8.3	13.0	37.8	25.5	20.6	28.1	43.3	75.8	120.7	53.5	67.9	105.5	68.8
	1958	34.1	26.0	4.9	9.5	8.5	35.0	26.8	25.2	26.2	40.3	62.9	114.9	50.8	68.8	88.0	52.0
	I	31.4	29.3	8.3	12.9	7.3	31.7	40.8	24.8	19.9	40.8	59.7	106.5	43.5	56.7	65.7	41.7
	II	42.9	24.0	5.7	10.3	4.2	24.7	24.4	24.8	26.3	36.9	59.6	107.8	43.4	74.9	78.9	49.4
	III	33.4	24.0	3.6	8.0	9.5	41.4	17.7	22.2	34.0	41.3	57.8	111.1	57.5	53.3	93.5	59.1
	IV	28.6	26.5	2.0	6.9	13.0	42.3	24.2	28.9	24.5	42.3	74.4	134.3	58.9	90.4	114.1	56.6
	1959																
	I	...	...	3.0	6.0	8.6	32.3	52.0	27.2	23.7	34.7	48.8	98.3	51.3	56.0	73.6	36.3
3. Japan	1953	11.2	7.3	...	...	0.5	3.6	14.5	13.5	5.0	1.9	9.7	16.8	14.2	6.5	9.4	31.8
	1954	14.6	11.2	...	...	0.8	4.0	11.9	17.6	5.3	2.2	5.0	20.3	8.6	8.8	12.5	34.2
	1955	11.4	9.6	0.1	1.2	0.6	5.2	18.3	15.3	7.3	3.6	6.4	23.0	13.8	16.9	18.3	21.6
	1956	9.3	8.2	0.4	2.6	0.8	6.0	11.0	17.6	9.8	3.8	13.9	35.5	15.7	22.9	18.4	33.4
	1957	5.9	17.7	0.3	2.4	1.1	6.8	13.1	17.6	14.4	3.6	10.0	33.4	14.4	28.6	10.0	30.0
	1958	2.5	12.2	0.1	3.3	2.0	8.2	16.3	22.4	13.4	3.2	5.2	26.1	13.6	20.8	6.8	17.4
	I	5.2	17.2	—	5.0	1.8	9.5	29.8	22.4	7.8	3.5	4.9	29.3	11.2	21.1	5.1	15.4
	II	2.4	13.1	0.3	3.4	1.0	5.0	16.0	22.5	13.2	3.3	4.9	24.6	16.7	21.9	7.4	21.2
	III	1.0	9.1	0.2	2.6	1.3	7.7	3.5	19.1	16.3	2.5	4.4	23.5	15.2	13.4	6.8	18.2
	IV	1.3	9.3	—	2.1	3.2	10.5	16.0	25.5	16.3	3.4	6.8	27.1	11.2	26.9	8.1	15.0
	1959																
	I	...	...	—	1.8	2.7	9.5	37.7	23.8	15.0	3.9	6.7	25.7	16.5	25.8	7.4	12.3
4. Western Europe (including UK)	1953	6.4	16.9	...	...	30.4	27.3	3.9	6.3	36.8	28.3	10.5	50.9	102.7	127.8	74.2	65.2
	1954	5.4	20.2	...	...	34.8	24.2	1.4	4.5	37.2	27.2	10.6	42.4	122.2	144.2	71.6	52.0
	1955	8.8	18.8	3.1	3.7	38.8	26.6	1.7	3.5	58.3	31.4	15.9	41.6	126.6	159.2	79.3	60.4
	1956	7.5	18.9	3.1	3.0	35.8	30.2	1.8	4.5	54.8	36.4	18.6	46.9	130.6	219.6	80.8	75.8
	1957	4.9	27.2	3.3	4.4	30.5	29.2	1.3	4.9	50.0	36.5	20.7	61.2	119.3	265.6	78.0	73.6
	1958	4.5	17.1	3.8	7.3	37.8	30.4	1.5	4.9	42.8	31.9	24.9	46.9	116.2	190.9	47.4	42.2
	I	3.9	22.8	1.7	10.7	35.7	29.9	0.7	4.9	55.1	33.3	23.2	47.1	105.8	203.1	39.8	62.4
	II	3.5	12.7	5.3	6.1	32.8	26.2	2.0	4.4	39.2	33.0	24.1	45.8	88.9	165.7	42.0	33.8
	III	4.5	19.3	3.8	5.5	45.4	29.3	2.6	4.1	37.9	29.0	24.5	44.4	135.3	179.3	57.2	32.9
	IV	6.0	13.6	4.5	6.8	37.5	36.0	0.6	6.2	39.2	32.2	27.8	50.3	134.9	215.6	50.8	40.9
	1959																
	I	...	...	2.3	6.7	32.2	33.2	1.9	5.3	45.9	26.6	25.5	40.6	103.9	188.5	52.0	28.3
5. United Kingdom	1953	4.4	11.8	...	...	20.4	19.0	2.1	2.0	18.5	23.1	5.2	20.8	78.5	74.2	4.4	13.5
	1954	3.9	12.5	...	...	26.4	15.4	0.7	1.3	14.9	21.3	7.1	16.2	93.1	79.2	9.8	8.5
	1955	4.8	11.5	0.2	0.1	26.5	16.2	0.9	0.6	26.5	24.1	11.0	19.3	88.3	84.8	23.0	8.7
	1956	4.4	10.4	0.1	0.2	26.3	18.3	0.7	0.8	23.2	27.2	13.0	22.4	96.7	109.1	19.6	12.9
	1957	3.2	15.7	—	0.2	24.0	19.4	0.3	0.8	24.6	26.8	14.7	29.2	84.5	125.2	17.6	11.4
	1958	3.4	9.4	0.1	0.4	29.7	21.8	0.2	1.0	20.7	24.5	17.2	23.2	87.3	88.5	24.0	6.8
	I	3.5	10.6	—	0.6	28.2	20.8	0.1	0.9	31.4	25.3	16.8	24.3	75.7	97.3	16.4	8.7
	II	2.4	7.0	0.2	0.2	28.1	18.5	0.1	0.7	19.3	25.7	16.7	22.0	63.0	73.3	21.6	5.5
	III	3.3	12.2	—	0.3	36.2	20.5	0.4	0.9	16.1	22.7	16.2	22.0	105.1	84.5	27.6	5.9
	IV	4.3	7.7	—	0.3	25.2	27.6	0.1	1.5	15.9	24.4	19.1	24.6	105.4	98.8	30.2	7.1
	1959																
	I	...	...	—	0.2	21.5	23.4	0.4	0.8	17.2	19.6	18.0	21.6	71.4	76.5	35.4	6.2
6. Eastern Europe	1953	—	0.2	...	...	0.2	0.6	—	—	1.5	0.2	—	1.0	1.8	2.0	1.1	1.4
	1954	0.2	0.6	...	...	0.1	0.6	—	—	1.9	0.2	—	1.0	2.8	4.0	1.8	3.3
	1955	5.6	0.4	—	—	0.1	0.4	—	—	2.1	0.2	—	0.8	2.4	5.5	6.7	7.2
	1956	5.5	3.8	—	—	0.1	0.4	—	—	4.7	0.3	—	0.8	9.3	15.4	3.0	2.8
	1957	4.4	5.2	—	—	0.3	0.4	—	—	3.4	0.4	—	0.6	12.6	19.8	2.2	1.6
	1958	2.8	3.3	—	0.2	0.3	0.4	—	—	9.6	0.2	—	0.4	16.0	17.7	2.7	1.0
	I	1.6	4.9	—	—	0.5	0.4	—	—	3.5	0.1	—	0.5	9.8	22.9	4.8	1.8
	II	4.1	2.4	0.1	—	0.2	0.4	—	—	6.4	0.5	—	0.4	14.1	14.5	3.3	0.5
	III	3.6	3.0	—	—	0.1	0.5	—	—	6.9	0.2	—	0.4	21.1	14.2	2.1	0.7
	IV	1.7	3.0	—	0.7	0.4	0.5	—	—	21.7	0.2	—	0.3	18.8	19.2	0.6	1.0
	1959																
	I	...	...	—	0.3	0.6	2.1	—	—	16.6	0.2	—	0.2	15.4	12.4	0.8	0.8



## EXTERNAL TRADE

## 7. DIRECTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE (Cont'd)

Quarterly averages or quarters

Million dollars

Area of origin for imports and area of destination for exports	Year and Quarter	BURMA		CAMBODIA		CEYLON		CHINA (Taiwan)		FEDERATION OF MALAYA		HONG KONG		INDIA		INDONESIA <sup>a</sup>	
		Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.
7. North America	1953	1.1	1.8	...	...	10.8	3.6	1.4	19.4	21.0	2.2	4.3	12.5	58.6	57.0	48.4	35.1
	1954	0.3	2.1	...	...	10.2	2.6	1.3	25.3	18.7	1.5	5.0	14.8	54.2	44.2	36.6	23.0
	1955	0.3	1.4	2.6	0.7	14.5	5.4	1.4	24.6	29.7	1.7	6.4	16.3	57.0	50.7	49.9	24.2
	1956	0.4	1.4	2.5	1.5	12.8	4.2	1.7	20.6	31.7	2.1	7.8	20.6	54.3	53.3	36.2	35.6
	1957	0.9	3.0	2.6	0.8	12.3	4.4	1.4	21.6	26.2	2.5	12.0	25.8	81.3	97.2	37.8	33.7
	1958	0.5	2.2	3.7	1.7	11.6	5.3	2.5	21.6	17.7	1.8	20.6	21.4	61.2	103.4	33.1	20.6
	I	0.5	2.7	1.2	2.4	12.0	3.1	1.2	22.0	17.6	2.3	15.7	21.1	78.1	72.1	34.6	24.5
	II	0.5	1.2	4.6	1.5	7.4	3.4	2.1	12.1	15.5	1.9	22.0	25.9	50.3	64.7	25.9	20.1
	III	0.2	3.5	4.2	1.7	13.2	4.4	3.7	27.2	15.9	1.7	20.8	18.8	60.8	65.4	32.5	17.5
	IV	0.7	1.4	4.7	1.1	13.9	10.3	3.0	25.0	21.9	1.5	24.1	19.8	55.4	211.3	39.4	20.3
	1959	...	...	3.5	1.0	12.7	3.9	3.2	25.1	22.9	2.0	20.6	19.3	60.4	89.0	21.0	12.5
	I	...	...	3.5	1.0	12.7	3.9	3.2	25.1	22.9	2.0	20.6	19.3	60.4	89.0	21.0	12.5
8. United States of America	1953	1.1	1.8	...	...	6.4	2.7	1.3	17.9	19.0	2.0	3.3	9.9	51.2	47.2	43.0	34.8
	1954	0.3	2.1	...	...	6.2	1.9	1.3	24.6	16.4	1.3	4.1	12.4	46.2	38.8	35.9	22.7
	1955	0.3	1.3	2.6	0.6	9.3	2.4	1.4	23.9	26.7	1.6	5.2	14.3	48.7	46.6	41.8	23.9
	1956	0.4	1.4	2.4	1.4	7.4	2.1	1.7	20.4	28.2	1.8	6.5	18.6	46.0	49.5	35.3	33.3
	1957	0.6	2.9	2.5	0.8	7.7	3.6	1.3	21.2	23.1	2.2	10.0	23.6	69.3	89.4	36.9	33.3
	1958	0.4	2.2	3.7	1.7	7.1	4.0	2.4	21.1	15.2	1.6	15.6	19.2	48.9	84.8	32.6	20.4
	I	0.5	2.6	1.2	2.4	7.5	2.6	1.2	21.4	15.5	2.0	13.6	18.8	66.0	64.3	33.8	24.3
	II	0.1	1.2	4.6	1.5	4.3	3.3	2.1	11.9	12.4	1.6	15.0	23.5	42.8	59.5	25.5	19.9
	III	0.2	3.5	4.2	1.7	7.8	2.9	3.6	26.4	13.4	1.5	15.7	17.1	43.5	49.6	31.9	17.4
	IV	0.7	1.3	4.7	1.1	8.8	7.3	2.9	24.7	19.6	1.3	18.3	17.6	43.3	165.7	39.0	20.1
	1959	...	...	3.5	0.9	8.9	3.5	3.0	24.6	20.3	1.6	17.9	17.1	51.0	80.4	20.7	12.3
	I	...	...	3.5	0.9	8.9	3.5	3.0	24.6	20.3	1.6	17.9	17.1	51.0	80.4	20.7	12.3
9. Latin American Republics	1953	—	—	...	...	0.4	—	0.4	0.1	1.4	—	—	0.4	16.1	1.5	0.4	0.2
	1954	—	—	...	...	0.2	—	0.3	0.2	1.8	—	—	5.0	12.2	4.8	1.4	—
	1955	—	0.2	—	0.1	0.5	2.4	0.1	0.1	2.6	—	—	1.0	11.8	3.6	6.6	0.1
	1956	—	—	—	0.1	0.7	1.7	0.1	—	1.7	0.1	0.1	2.5	8.6	1.3	0.6	2.1
	1957	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	0.1	0.1	3.4	0.1	1.1	1.1	11.4	1.3	0.8	0.1
	1958	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.1	0.8	10.4	0.9	0.6	—
	I	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	0.1	0.1	2.3	0.1	1.0	1.1	8.0	0.7	0.9	—
	II	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	0.2	—	2.1	—	1.3	0.3	4.7	0.3	0.3	—
	III	—	—	—	—	0.7	—	0.3	0.3	1.0	—	1.1	0.9	20.3	0.4	0.7	—
	IV	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	1.5	0.1	1.1	1.0	8.7	2.2	0.5	—
	1959	...	...	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	2.8	—	0.9	0.7	4.1	0.7	0.3	3.3
	I	...	...	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	2.8	—	0.9	0.7	4.1	0.7	0.3	3.3
10. Oceania	1953	—	1.1	...	...	8.7	9.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	6.6	2.1	2.5	10.2	14.5	6.0	4.4
	1954	—	1.0	...	...	11.2	5.6	0.1	0.6	1.5	4.3	3.0	2.8	14.6	8.7	8.6	3.2
	1955	—	1.3	—	—	10.2	4.6	—	0.2	1.9	4.5	3.6	3.7	16.7	11.2	6.3	3.1
	1956	—	1.6	—	—	7.3	5.0	—	0.5	1.6	4.9	3.8	4.8	14.8	7.3	9.4	4.6
	1957	—	1.7	—	—	6.9	5.7	—	0.3	1.5	5.4	4.5	5.2	16.6	10.2	12.1	4.6
	1958	—	1.2	—	—	7.9	3.0	0.1	0.6	2.1	5.0	5.0	5.2	14.7	8.6	12.2	1.7
	I	—	1.6	—	—	8.4	2.6	—	0.5	1.7	5.5	4.5	5.3	14.7	7.6	7.7	4.1
	II	—	0.9	—	0.1	4.9	3.2	—	0.6	1.9	4.9	4.9	3.7	14.4	10.8	13.4	1.0
	III	0.1	1.1	—	—	10.3	2.1	0.1	0.6	2.2	4.5	5.4	4.6	16.6	9.5	15.5	0.8
	IV	—	1.0	—	—	8.1	4.0	—	0.8	2.6	5.0	5.2	7.0	13.1	6.7	12.4	1.0
	1959	...	...	—	—	6.4	5.2	—	0.4	2.6	5.1	5.0	4.8	11.7	6.1	4.1	4.1
	I	...	...	—	—	6.4	5.2	—	0.4	2.6	5.1	5.0	4.8	11.7	6.1	4.1	4.1
11. Sterling area	1953	34.0	28.2	...	...	39.1	53.5	8.3	6.4	24.5	39.3	32.2	45.4	146.9	145.1	67.8	63.0
	1954	38.8	28.1	...	...	52.6	42.6	5.7	4.3	22.7	24.5	36.2	36.6	167.7	162.5	84.3	45.2
	1955	27.4	23.4	1.6	2.8	54.5	45.3	5.0	2.5	34.9	38.6	42.5	42.4	164.9	162.3	84.9	47.5
	1956	29.1	19.6	2.2	4.3	48.3	46.8	8.3	3.1	32.7	42.8	46.1	48.0	164.1	172.4	84.1	61.0
	1957	32.7	31.9	4.1	4.8	40.8	51.8	11.7	8.4	34.1	42.2	48.6	55.6	157.3	192.0	108.2	57.3
	1958	29.8	20.8	4.3	4.1	46.5	46.0	8.6	7.3	29.2	40.0	50.8	45.1	154.3	161.2	95.6	31.8
	I	28.9	22.7	7.7	6.1	45.7	43.2	10.3	8.0	38.4	42.0	50.5	46.9	141.2	157.2	77.4	34.0
	II	37.2	16.5	5.1	4.5	37.3	38.6	7.0	4.8	28.0	39.0	48.7	42.1	115.6	158.8	89.3	23.2
	III	27.2	24.9	2.4	2.8	59.1	43.5	11.5	6.6	25.7	37.5	46.6	40.3	178.9	145.1	100.2	34.7
	IV	25.9	19.1	1.9	2.9	43.8	58.8	5.4	9.8	24.5	41.7	57.4	51.0	181.5	183.5	115.5	37.0
	1959	...	...	2.7	3.3	36.2	47.3	10.6	5.2	24.9	34.8	48.7	46.5	123.7	126.4	89.7	25.2
	I	...	...	2.7	3.3	36.2	47.3	10.6	5.2	24.9	34.8	48.7	46.5	123.7	126.4	89.7	25.2
12. ECAFE sterling countries <sup>a</sup>	1953	26.1	14.9	...	...	3.1	19.6	5.5	3.7	4.8	9.3	20.1	18.5	32.4	32.5	56.0	39.6
	1954	31.9	14.4	...	...	6.0	18.5	4.8	2.4	5.4	6.7	19.4	14.3	31.2	49.1	65.3	23.6
	1955	21.4	10.6	1.4	2.7	6.4	22.1	3.7	1.6	4.9	8.7	20.6	16.2	31.8	40.0	54.5	21.4
	1956	25.3	7.6	2.2	4.1	5.2	21.2	6.7	1.8	6.1	9.1	21.6	16.7	28.1	31.2	55.6	29.2
	1957	26.0	13.7	4.1	4.6	3.1	23.6	7.8	2.2	6.4	8.6	21.7	15.4	29.4	31.8	78.1	25.2
	1958	24.0	9.2	4.2	3.7	2.5	18.2	6.6	2.2	5.0	9.0	21.4	11.2	29.2	40.4	59.4	17.1
	I	24.8	9.5	7.7	5.5	1.9	14.8	7.5	1.8	4.2	9.3	22.4	9.5	25.4	28.6	52.9	10.6
	II	30.2	8.6	4.9	4.2	0.9	15.9	5.6	1.6	4.9	7.6	20.6	12.0	20.6	49.3	54.3	12.9
	III	22.1	8.4	2.4	2.5	4.4	18.1	8.7	2.6	6.2	8.8	17.7	10.4	32.5	32.2	57.8	22.0
	IV	19.0	10.3	1.9	2.6	2.7	23.9	4.5	2.6	4.9	10.3	25.0	13.1	38.1	51.5	72.5	23.2
	1959	...	...	2.7	3.1	3.8	14.0	7.8	2.6	4.2	8.4	20.4	14.4	27.4	22.3	50.5	13.0
	I	...	...	2.7	3.1	3.8	14.0	7.8	2.6	4.2	8.4	20.4	14.4	27.4	22.3	50.5	13.0



## 7. DIRECTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE (Cont'd)

## EXTERNAL TRADE

Quarterly averages or quarters

Million dollars

Area of origin for imports and area of destination for exports	Year and Quarter	JAPAN		KOREA, southern		LAOS		PAKISTAN		PHILIPPINES		SINGAPORE		THAILAND <sup>c</sup>		VIET-NAM <sup>c</sup>	
		Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp. <sup>c</sup>	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp. <sup>d</sup>	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.
1. All countries	1953	318.7	602.4	9.9	66.9	...	...	109.7	87.5	101.0	114.2	171.3	191.4	87.1	75.8	...	...
	1954	407.3	599.8	6.1	55.4	...	...	89.7	81.2	101.3	120.7	177.8	190.3	73.0	67.8	...	...
	1955	502.7	617.9	4.5	85.0	0.4	4.7	100.2	72.3	100.2	136.9	227.2	234.0	90.8	75.0	17.2	65.8
	1956	625.2	807.4	6.2	96.6	0.3	8.8	85.0	104.1	112.8	126.6	223.2	253.1	83.6	92.4	11.3	54.4
	1957	714.6	1,071.0	5.6	110.0	0.3	10.4	84.2	110.0	107.3	153.6	226.5	267.7	91.4	102.4	19.9	72.1
	1958	719.2	758.4	4.1	94.7	0.4	6.8	74.4	99.1	122.2	140.5	202.6	253.2	77.2	96.1	13.8	58.0
	I	711.1	803.4	3.3	106.9	0.4	9.7	107.8	107.8	103.6	151.9	216.0	276.2	91.8	102.4	14.9	53.9
	II	680.1	775.8	3.8	108.1	0.4	6.3	52.1	108.6	123.9	131.4	208.0	266.7	77.8	101.2	15.8	62.8
	III	688.1	732.4	3.6	85.3	0.4	7.3	55.1	90.1	128.7	126.3	187.5	226.2	72.0	89.6	9.2	54.7
	IV	797.5	721.8	5.8	78.6	0.3	4.0	82.5	89.9	132.8	152.5	199.1	243.9	67.3	91.2	15.1	60.7
	1959																
	I	729.0	789.9	3.2	...	...	...	73.7	86.2	117.4	105.1	191.1	234.8	87.8	92.6	11.7	46.3
2. ECAFE countries <sup>a</sup> (including Japan)	1953	139.1	160.3	2.2	30.8	...	...	36.9	11.9	13.4	11.7	63.9	118.1	63.5	35.0	...	...
	1954	167.7	139.5	2.5	27.2	...	...	26.4	15.4	14.4	17.6	59.5	115.6	50.0	32.8	...	...
	1955	174.3	177.2	2.8	9.1	0.5	2.9	36.7	15.7	16.8	25.5	70.6	151.5	53.8	36.2	5.6	17.4
	1956	217.9	191.0	2.6	4.9	0.6	5.5	29.7	11.1	22.8	26.2	82.0	159.1	51.2	46.8	1.4	19.7
	1957	240.6	202.7	3.8	5.5	0.2	6.1	26.8	21.8	22.7	35.7	92.7	165.7	58.5	48.0	3.9	24.0
	1958	214.3	153.4	2.8	5.4	0.2	3.7	16.4	22.1	27.2	38.9	89.8	161.8	44.5	48.0	4.3	19.0
	I	241.6	156.8	2.0	4.4	0.3	5.3	15.3	20.4	18.5	43.9	102.4	180.6	59.5	52.3	5.0	18.4
	II	214.8	173.4	2.6	4.5	0.1	3.4	15.2	18.7	24.3	32.8	98.0	165.4	47.1	52.7	9.9	20.9
	III	181.0	131.5	2.4	5.2	0.4	4.0	18.5	25.0	28.5	40.8	82.0	140.3	43.2	41.3	0.7	17.0
	IV	219.8	152.0	4.4	7.3	0.1	2.2	16.7	24.4	37.4	38.1	75.7	161.0	28.3	45.6	1.6	19.6
	1959																
	I	206.2	159.5	2.7	...	...	...	16.7	14.8	27.4	31.9	66.9	157.2	43.8	50.5	3.2	15.4
3. Japan	1953	...	...	1.5	26.7	...	...	21.4	4.5	12.0	5.1	7.9	8.6	21.2	13.1	...	...
	1954	...	...	1.8	17.2	...	...	7.8	8.7	12.6	7.3	8.2	9.8	17.3	16.3	...	...
	1955	...	...	1.8	4.2	...	0.4	11.6	10.2	15.2	10.8	16.2	15.9	15.8	15.8	0.4	8.8
	1956	...	...	2.0	2.3	...	1.4	10.6	5.2	20.1	12.8	17.6	17.2	7.2	15.2	0.1	14.0
	1957	...	...	2.7	2.9	...	2.3	11.0	4.0	19.5	18.4	19.9	18.4	7.2	21.1	1.0	15.4
	1958	...	...	2.4	3.6	...	1.1	7.5	5.6	24.4	20.3	15.4	22.0	5.8	22.5	0.2	11.2
	I	...	...	1.9	3.0	...	2.0	7.0	6.9	17.1	23.7	16.9	24.2	3.9	26.8	0.2	12.0
	II	...	...	2.3	3.0	...	1.1	7.9	6.5	21.7	16.5	13.5	27.7	7.0	23.1	0.1	13.0
	III	...	...	1.9	3.3	...	1.0	6.2	4.0	25.3	18.4	15.1	17.4	4.4	18.4	0.1	8.9
	IV	...	...	3.7	4.9	...	0.4	8.9	5.0	33.3	22.6	15.9	18.5	7.7	21.6	0.2	11.1
	1959																
	I	...	...	2.6	...	...	...	7.0	4.7	23.9	15.9	14.9	20.3	5.9	26.3	0.1	8.2
4. Western Europe (including UK)	1953	28.9	50.8	0.1	4.2	...	...	53.6	25.4	13.8	5.8	44.4	44.3	3.3	24.7	...	...
	1954	36.9	49.2	0.1	4.4	...	...	43.4	39.2	20.2	10.7	52.2	45.1	6.4	22.7	...	...
	1955	49.0	43.8	0.3	5.9	...	1.4	42.2	31.4	18.1	12.4	78.3	50.8	7.5	24.4	5.9	35.2
	1956	63.7	58.0	0.9	3.7	...	2.4	39.0	29.6	23.5	16.2	73.5	55.9	8.1	28.4	7.7	17.9
	1957	79.6	97.5	0.7	2.0	0.1	2.8	37.8	42.8	22.8	23.0	62.1	60.4	8.3	34.1	10.5	30.5
	1958	82.3	65.9	0.6	3.6	0.1	2.1	39.6	38.8	23.3	18.6	54.1	52.7	11.2	27.8	7.9	23.7
	I	77.4	63.9	0.8	3.2	0.1	2.9	65.3	46.4	20.2	20.0	57.4	55.6	12.5	28.3	9.1	23.6
	II	61.4	71.4	0.6	4.2	0.2	2.1	25.2	30.4	15.2	19.4	54.6	53.8	11.5	28.8	5.6	24.6
	III	75.8	65.7	0.6	3.5	...	2.2	23.2	37.0	28.4	16.1	53.7	48.7	12.1	27.2	7.2	21.1
	IV	114.6	62.6	0.2	3.5	0.1	1.1	44.5	41.6	29.3	18.8	50.7	52.6	8.7	27.0	9.8	25.4
	1959																
	I	78.9	76.1	0.2	...	...	...	30.8	36.0	16.0	16.5	48.6	42.8	8.7	24.4	6.0	18.5
5. United Kingdom	1953	8.3	12.2	0.1	0.6	...	...	21.1	14.4	1.3	1.1	21.1	31.0	0.6	10.0	...	...
	1954	12.8	9.3	0.1	1.5	...	...	17.4	23.2	1.2	2.3	22.1	27.8	1.8	8.1	...	...
	1955	15.2	9.5	...	1.1	...	0.1	15.2	17.6	1.4	3.2	35.8	32.3	1.8	8.6	0.4	1.1
	1956	15.8	16.6	0.2	0.6	...	0.3	13.6	14.4	1.7	3.8	33.0	34.7	2.6	10.6	0.1	0.9
	1957	18.4	24.6	0.2	0.3	...	0.6	13.4	21.0	1.8	5.8	25.1	36.6	2.8	11.6	...	1.6
	1958	26.3	14.8	0.2	0.4	...	0.3	14.7	17.6	1.6	4.8	20.9	32.7	4.1	10.3	0.3	1.6
	I	14.9	13.8	0.2	0.4	...	0.5	25.0	23.3	1.5	6.2	21.9	34.6	5.8	10.8	0.1	1.5
	II	18.2	13.3	0.2	0.5	...	0.3	6.6	14.4	1.4	5.5	22.0	33.4	4.3	11.2	...	1.9
	III	26.1	18.1	0.1	0.5	...	0.4	9.3	16.0	2.0	3.8	19.9	29.4	3.7	8.9	0.1	1.4
	IV	46.0	14.2	0.1	0.3	...	0.1	18.0	16.5	1.7	3.5	19.8	33.4	2.6	10.3	1.0	1.5
	1959																
	I	26.6	21.3	0.1	...	...	...	13.8	13.1	2.3	4.3	19.7	24.6	3.1	8.7	0.7	0.9
6. Eastern Europe	1953	1.0	1.4	...	...	...	...	3.2	0.4	...	...	2.8	1.4	...	0.1	...	...
	1954	1.3	1.1	...	...	...	...	2.0	0.7	...	0.1	2.1	0.9	...	...	...	...
	1955	3.8	0.8	...	...	...	...	1.7	0.2	...	...	2.7	0.8	0.1	...	...	...
	1956	0.6	0.8	...	...	...	...	1.3	0.4	...	...	6.3	1.0	...	0.5	...	0.1
	1957	3.9	4.6	...	...	...	...	2.8	0.9	...	...	8.3	1.1	...	0.8	...	...
	1958	5.1	5.9	...	...	...	...	3.7	2.1	...	...	10.8	0.8	...	0.8	...	...
	I	4.6	1.9	...	...	...	...	5.5	2.1	...	...	5.1	0.7	...	0.7	...	...
	II	6.4	2.7	...	...	...	...	1.4	3.5	...	...	7.5	1.1	...	0.5	...	...
	III	2.6	9.2	...	...	...	...	3.6	1.4	...	...	10.0	1.0	...	1.4	...	...
	IV	6.8	9.9	...	...	...	...	4.2	1.3	...	...	20.6	0.5	...	0.5	...	...
	1959																
	I	1.9	7.4	...	...	...	...	3.4	1.4	...	...	23.2	2.3	...	0.5	...	...

## EXTERNAL TRADE

## 7. DIRECTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE (Cont'd)

Quarterly averages or quarters

Million dollars

Area of origin for imports and area of destination for exports	Year and Quarter	JAPAN		KOREA, southern		LAOS		PAKISTAN		PHILIPPINES		SINGAPORE		THAILAND <sup>c</sup>		VIET-NAM <sup>c</sup>	
		Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp. <sup>c</sup>	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp. <sup>d</sup>	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.
7. North America	1953	65.2	242.4	7.6	27.8	...	...	7.4	4.2	69.6	90.6	24.1	10.3	17.7	14.6	...	...
	1954	83.2	266.0	3.5	23.0	...	...	6.1	6.2	62.4	85.4	25.3	11.9	14.0	11.5	...	...
	1955	134.8	255.5	1.8	62.1	—	0.3	8.4	8.6	60.3	93.6	37.9	11.8	26.6	13.4	4.0	8.0
	1956	164.5	358.6	2.7	82.1	—	0.8	8.5	6.8	61.0	79.2	28.0	15.1	21.0	14.9	2.0	15.0
	1957	183.5	495.6	1.0	98.6	—	1.5	9.8	34.4	56.7	88.5	27.0	12.6	18.3	17.8	2.8	16.5
	1958	214.6	339.4	0.7	83.0	—	0.9	8.3	31.0	68.2	76.2	19.4	10.6	14.2	17.1	1.3	14.4
	I	178.3	380.2	0.5	96.3	—	1.3	15.0	32.7	61.3	80.6	17.0	12.6	14.7	19.5	0.2	11.1
	II	200.4	336.8	0.5	96.3	0.1	0.9	4.9	53.1	79.8	73.3	18.5	11.8	13.0	18.0	0.1	16.1
	III	224.1	344.4	0.8	74.7	—	0.8	4.0	22.5	69.0	60.6	17.3	10.1	13.5	18.3	1.1	16.2
	IV	255.8	296.2	1.1	64.8	—	0.6	9.2	15.7	62.5	90.1	25.0	8.1	15.8	12.6	3.8	14.7
	1959																
	I	244.2	343.6	0.4	...	...	...	10.7	28.9	71.6	53.4	26.0	12.9	24.1	15.2	2.1	10.7
8. United States of America	1953	58.5	189.4	7.6	24.0	...	...	7.2	4.1	69.0	87.8	20.2	9.5	17.5	14.2	...	...
	1954	70.7	212.3	3.5	21.9	...	...	6.0	5.2	61.6	81.6	21.2	10.9	13.6	11.0	...	...
	1955	114.3	193.5	1.8	60.9	—	0.3	7.7	8.0	60.0	89.0	32.4	10.7	26.2	12.8	4.0	7.9
	1956	137.9	266.8	2.7	81.2	—	0.8	7.8	6.5	60.6	75.1	23.2	13.5	20.8	14.2	2.0	14.9
	1957	151.6	406.6	1.0	98.5	—	1.5	9.6	30.1	56.2	84.3	22.4	11.4	18.1	16.9	2.8	16.4
	1958	173.1	264.4	0.7	82.5	—	0.9	7.9	27.0	67.6	73.2	15.8	9.5	14.0	16.7	1.3	13.7
	I	141.7	310.0	0.5	95.8	—	1.3	14.9	29.8	60.7	78.3	13.6	11.0	13.2	18.9	0.2	11.1
	II	159.2	267.0	0.5	95.2	0.1	0.9	4.5	46.6	79.1	70.3	14.6	10.7	12.7	17.3	0.1	15.0
	III	182.5	262.2	0.8	74.4	—	0.8	3.6	19.8	68.4	58.6	12.2	9.0	13.5	17.6	1.1	15.1
	IV	209.1	218.5	1.1	64.7	—	0.6	8.5	11.9	62.2	85.5	22.7	7.4	16.5	13.1	3.7	13.4
	1959																
	I	197.7	268.1	0.4	...	...	...	10.0	20.6	71.5	49.6	21.3	11.5	24.0	14.8	2.1	10.7
9. Latin American Republics	1953	26.1	66.2	—	0.5	...	...	0.5	—	2.8	0.2	3.7	0.1	—	—	...	...
	1954	50.3	77.2	—	0.3	...	...	0.9	—	3.0	0.7	4.9	0.2	0.1	—	...	...
	1955	44.8	60.7	—	0.3	—	—	1.6	—	3.6	0.7	8.1	0.2	0.2	—	—	—
	1956	41.0	87.3	—	0.2	—	—	0.9	—	3.8	1.2	4.9	0.4	0.2	—	—	0.4
	1957	37.3	77.1	—	—	—	—	1.2	2.8	3.6	0.9	9.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
	1958	48.4	64.7	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.4	2.6	1.2	5.6	0.3	—	0.1	—	0.5
	I	47.8	58.4	—	—	—	—	0.7	1.5	2.4	1.7	8.0	0.4	—	—	—	—
	II	45.9	65.2	—	0.5	—	—	0.4	—	3.9	0.8	5.9	0.4	—	—	—	1.0
	III	49.0	64.0	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	1.8	1.1	3.9	0.3	—	0.3	—	0.9
	IV	51.0	71.1	—	—	—	—	1.3	0.1	2.3	1.3	4.4	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.6
	1959																
	I	35.4	59.8	—	...	...	...	1.4	—	1.7	1.0	7.6	2.8	—	—	—	0.1
10. Oceania	1953	3.6	50.2	—	3.4	...	...	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	15.5	7.4	—	1.0	...	...
	1954	8.8	34.0	—	0.7	...	...	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.8	15.3	7.2	—	0.6	...	...
	1955	17.2	50.8	—	0.2	—	—	1.4	0.6	0.3	1.3	17.4	7.8	0.1	0.8	—	0.2
	1956	10.8	71.6	—	0.1	—	—	0.6	0.6	0.3	1.4	19.8	9.1	0.1	1.0	—	0.1
	1957	14.6	109.4	—	—	—	—	0.5	4.6	0.2	2.7	16.1	10.2	0.2	1.1	—	0.1
	1958	19.9	65.0	—	0.2	—	—	0.6	0.9	0.1	2.8	11.5	9.0	0.2	0.9	—	0.2
	I	15.3	68.4	—	—	—	—	0.2	1.5	0.2	3.9	12.5	11.1	0.3	1.1	—	0.2
	II	19.2	61.5	—	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.5	—	2.4	12.4	9.1	0.2	0.9	—	0.3
	III	21.3	64.9	—	0.5	—	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.3	2.2	10.8	8.3	0.3	0.9	—	0.2
	IV	23.9	65.0	—	0.2	—	—	1.4	1.0	—	2.5	10.4	7.7	0.1	0.7	—	0.1
	1959																
	I	17.5	71.3	—	...	...	...	1.4	1.1	0.3	1.9	9.7	9.6	0.3	0.8	—	—
11. Sterling area	1953	79.0	150.6	0.8	7.4	...	...	37.0	23.4	2.3	6.0	67.3	71.8	39.9	30.3	...	...
	1954	122.8	108.4	0.7	10.8	...	...	33.6	32.6	2.4	10.2	70.1	69.6	32.1	22.5	...	...
	1955	160.2	147.2	0.5	5.0	—	0.4	38.5	25.9	2.6	12.1	85.3	79.1	35.7	26.7	2.4	3.5
	1956	171.2	204.4	0.7	2.2	0.1	1.8	32.4	20.7	4.0	12.4	84.8	87.3	38.8	40.0	0.6	2.3
	1957	201.7	280.4	1.2	1.2	0.1	2.0	30.3	37.6	3.5	17.2	78.1	82.3	43.9	35.2	1.4	3.3
	1958	199.9	197.8	0.5	1.6	0.1	1.3	24.9	29.4	2.6	14.7	62.2	84.2	38.7	33.0	2.1	3.8
	I	182.6	187.3	0.3	1.2	0.1	1.8	35.0	37.5	2.4	17.9	65.2	88.4	49.0	33.6	2.2	3.6
	II	174.2	193.9	0.5	0.9	—	1.2	17.0	24.8	2.4	14.0	64.4	85.8	37.8	34.9	4.2	4.4
	III	181.0	207.9	0.5	2.0	0.1	1.4	19.2	28.5	3.3	14.7	61.0	77.9	37.8	29.3	0.4	3.1
	IV	261.8	202.3	0.6	2.1	0.1	0.7	28.3	26.9	2.5	12.3	58.0	84.7	30.3	34.4	1.5	3.9
	1959																
	I	173.1	198.5	0.1	...	...	...	29.2	20.5	4.5	10.6	57.7	71.2	43.7	30.0	3.7	2.8
12. ECAFE sterling countries <sup>a</sup>	1953	47.8	82.1	0.7	3.3	...	...	13.2	6.6	0.6	4.5	26.0	29.0	37.8	19.1	...	...
	1954	72.0	60.2	0.6	8.5	...	...	11.6	6.3	0.7	6.7	27.2	21.2	28.0	13.7	...	...
	1955	87.3	74.6	1.0	3.8	—	0.2	16.9	5.5	0.7	7.3	25.5	31.7	31.6	17.0	1.9	2.3
	1956	99.2	92.2	0.5	1.6	0.1	1.3	13.8	4.6	1.6	7.1	29.1	34.6	34.5	26.6	0.5	1.2
	1957	111.0	105.2	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.4	12.0	11.1	1.4	8.2	30.9	31.4	38.0	21.9	1.3	1.5
	1958	94.9	78.0	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.9	5.4	10.4	0.6	5.6	23.8	31.9	31.3	21.1	1.8	1.9
	I	107.4	67.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.3	5.9	11.9	0.5	7.0	23.9	31.7	39.0	21.5	2.1	1.6
	II	87.9	80.0	0.3	0.3	—	0.9	6.2	9.8	0.7	5.7	24.3	29.6	31.0	22.3	4.2	2.0
	III	81.6	80.8	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.9	5.4	11.2	0.6	4.6	24.2	31.2	31.3	19.0	0.3	1.9
	IV	102.6	83.9	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.6	4.2	8.8	0.5	5.1	22.7	35.0	23.9	21.7	0.5	2.1
	1959																
	I	87.8	79.8	0.1	...	...	...	7.5	5.6	1.3	4.2	23.1	31.6	36.6	19.8	3.0	1.8

b. Figures for trade with the Netherlands are as follows:—

Year	Exp.	Imp.	Year	Exp.	Imp.
1952	50.0	31.1	1957	39.5	17.8
1953	48.4	22.4	1958	33.0	19.3
1954	41.3	16.4	I	12.3	15.2
1955	37.7	17.7	II	6.6	7.1
1956	42.9	22.8	III	6.5	5.7
1957	40.7	19.6	IV	5.8	5.3
1958	38.2	8.2	1959	2.9	4.2

c. Figures prior to 1955 for southern Korea and 1956 for Thailand are derived from trade returns of partner countries. Totals for geographical and currency areas may not be complete.

## EXTERNAL TRADE

## 8. VALUE OF IMPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITY GROUPS

Monthly averages or calendar months

Millions

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1 9 5 8				1 9 5 9		
							I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
<b>BURMA (kyat)</b>													
Food	9.4	10.3	8.0	6.8	10.9	10.2	9.7	10.5	9.5	11.0	...	...	...
Chemicals	4.1	4.6	5.4	7.1	10.3	5.4	7.0	3.7	4.3	6.5	...	...	...
Textiles	24.0	24.1	16.6	22.4	33.0	16.0	17.9	14.1	14.6	17.3	...	...	...
Base metals and manufactures	7.3	9.4	8.4	6.9	14.1	9.8	14.8	5.1	10.1	9.1	...	...	...
Machinery	5.8	7.8	7.3	10.1	12.0	16.2	20.4	11.8	20.6	12.1	...	...	...
Transport equipment	2.0	4.6	5.7	6.3	11.2	6.7	11.5	4.0	7.2	4.2	...	...	...
Other manufactured goods	9.2	11.2	9.3	9.7	13.9	9.3	13.1	7.8	7.3	9.0	...	...	...
<b>CAMBODIA (riel)</b>													
Food	11.2	10.0	14.0	14.8	18.4	20.4	22.9	19.3	19.5	19.9	19.6	31.6	21.9
Beverages and tobacco	22.4	22.8	9.0	5.2	6.7	8.0	9.6	6.7	8.5	7.4	5.2	9.4	7.4
Mineral fuels	9.8	13.6	11.8	9.9	5.3	3.5	5.3	6.1	2.2	0.5	0.3	—	—
Textiles	24.5	26.9	27.8	33.4	35.0	40.1	61.4	28.7	42.5	28.2	24.3	7.9	10.7
Base metals and manufactures	7.8	10.1	13.1	13.6	20.0	23.4	42.8	16.1	16.9	17.8	27.6	27.9	16.2
Machinery	4.3	5.6	11.3	16.1	11.9	29.0	31.7	34.3	25.9	24.0	18.6	12.0	13.7
Transport equipment	11.8	8.5 <sup>r</sup>	8.7 <sup>r</sup>	9.7 <sup>r</sup>	9.1 <sup>r</sup>	22.6 <sup>r</sup>	36.3 <sup>r</sup>	24.9 <sup>r</sup>	14.0 <sup>r</sup>	15.2 <sup>r</sup>	9.2	10.3	14.6
<b>CEYLON (rupee)<sup>a</sup></b>													
Food	64.6	53.8	50.3	56.7	59.4	57.8	52.5	40.7	69.2	68.8	51.0	65.8	55.1
Cereals and cereal preparations	43.4	33.0	26.1	28.3	29.0	26.0	18.5	18.2	33.5	33.8	18.5	31.8	26.2
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	12.1	9.9	12.0	10.6	18.7	11.8	10.4	9.8	12.6	14.4	11.5	14.4	14.4
Chemicals	5.4	6.1	7.6	8.2	10.1	8.7	9.6	6.7	8.4	10.2	10.2	10.7	10.2
Textiles	13.5	12.2	11.3	13.4	13.6	15.1	14.6	10.0	15.4	20.3	15.7	13.0	12.6
Machinery	7.7	5.7	7.1	8.7	9.5	10.6	9.5	7.7	16.0	15.2	12.7	14.7	11.6
Transport equipment	7.0	4.8	5.9	6.9	7.3	8.9	8.5	8.5	7.1	11.7	12.9	17.4	9.0
Other manufactured goods	19.3	20.0	21.8	25.1	25.3	24.1	24.2	20.9	24.8	26.5	28.3	32.3	24.8
<b>CHINA (Taiwan, new Taiwan dollar)</b>													
Food	35.3	43.7	26.6	42.4	33.6	46.7	60.5	8.6	72.4	44.3	21.3	14.1	...
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	52.2	66.9	63.5	92.1	107.4	93.0	98.8	68.5	107.0	97.9	100.0	177.8	...
Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	15.6	17.5	19.0	23.3	25.0	20.4	22.6	12.3	33.1	16.4	30.3	34.2	...
Textile fibres, raw	25.7	31.8	31.8	37.1	43.7	41.8	44.7	31.7	53.4	37.5	26.1	89.5	...
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	10.9	9.3	21.3	26.2	46.3	36.6	38.2	19.4	30.3	58.5	70.3	11.3	...
Chemicals	33.3	47.6	44.8	75.7	62.1	103.2	96.3	104.0	89.0	124.7	122.0	170.1	...
Textiles	15.4	6.4	4.4	3.9	3.9	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.3	...
Base metals and manufactures	23.1	29.0	25.9	45.7	48.0	47.9	43.7	40.5	30.9	56.4	40.2	144.5	...
Machinery	25.3	33.5	43.8	60.6	74.9	76.2	69.4	53.7	58.4	123.3	115.8	114.5	...
Transport equipment	11.1	8.6	8.0	14.2	16.6	23.3	25.7	30.1	20.8	16.5	15.6	47.8	...
Other manufactured goods	34.8	20.0	16.9	26.7	33.4	28.0	29.1	25.9	30.7	26.3	30.8	61.4	...
<b>FEDERATION OF MALAYA<sup>b</sup></b> (Malayan dollar)													
Food	47.3	35.1	39.8	43.7	44.0	43.8	46.3	41.0	43.4	45.1	39.0	43.5	36.2
Cereals and cereal preparations	21.6	12.0	14.5	15.6	15.5	16.2	18.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	8.5	11.5	14.1	16.5	17.3	15.2	15.8	15.0	15.3	15.0	12.8	15.0	17.5
Metal ores and scrap	3.0	3.9	5.3	5.9	7.3	4.4	4.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	9.0	9.6	10.5	11.3	12.5	11.2	11.7	11.4	10.3	11.3	9.3	9.4	14.5
Textiles	6.8	7.4	8.9	8.3	8.4	7.3	8.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery	9.1	8.2	8.3	10.6	11.7	10.4	11.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport equipment	5.2	4.1	6.2	8.6	8.6	7.9	9.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other manufactured goods	20.5	19.6	23.7	26.8	27.3	22.5	24.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>INDIA (rupee)<sup>a</sup></b>													
Food	94.3	81.7	89.2	39.8	71.6	148.8	68.2	111.9	75.3	340.0	103.0	100.6	80.2
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	74.9	72.7	94.2	99.6	93.5	66.7	71.4	74.8	61.0	59.7	66.9	82.4	93.2
Cotton raw and waste	41.5	47.9	44.6	44.7	40.5	25.6	28.1	37.3	16.8	20.0	20.4	36.6	49.9
Petroleum and products	66.0	72.5	78.3	90.4	89.6	63.2	63.8	54.5	60.2	74.2	49.3	53.7	32.0
Chemicals	33.5	41.9	44.0	49.0	64.0	54.4	51.3	48.0	60.4	57.9	60.3	85.4	78.0
Base metals and manufactures	38.6	45.3	69.0	131.2	191.2	125.6	130.3	106.7	110.7	154.9	111.3	151.8	114.0
Machinery	65.8	75.7	76.9	127.5	194.1	157.4	191.8	136.3	138.5	163.1	151.6	171.3	152.7
Transport equipment	22.2	31.7	56.2	64.4	63.2	49.6	45.0	46.5	45.4	61.4	50.5	106.3	62.8
Other manufactured goods	49.3	55.8	68.2	90.8	66.4	43.8	43.4	31.8	43.0	56.7	47.7	40.8	41.8
<b>INDONESIA (rupiah)</b>													
Live animals, food products, beverages and tobacco	131.9	96.0	63.3	176.1	131.5	114.8	121.8	107.5	96.4	133.8	71.9	123.1	79.4
Chemicals and allied products	40.9	37.0	53.6	55.8	59.8	43.2	48.4	37.0	31.6	55.7	41.6	54.1	45.4
Textiles, apparel and footwear	212.9	173.8	175.0	202.0	165.5	101.6	90.7	103.1	131.0	81.5	69.8	78.1	47.9
Base metals and manufactures	67.9	63.1	70.4	79.3	110.9	53.4	70.3	50.8	42.9	49.8	37.6	54.1	41.1
Machinery and transport equipment	136.3	115.7	102.4	144.6	134.0	88.5	118.1	95.1	72.8	68.2	54.3	63.4	71.4



## EXTERNAL TRADE

## 8. VALUE OF IMPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITY GROUPS (Cont'd)

Monthly averages or calendar months

Millions

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1 9 5 8				1 9 5 9		
							I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
JAPAN (thousand million yen)													
Food	18.12	19.30	18.34	16.47	17.06	15.66	15.21	17.20	16.01	14.15	14.12	17.82	16.00
Cereals and cereal preparations	12.98	14.66	13.20	11.08	9.36	9.43	9.12	11.18	9.96	7.47	7.87	11.33	10.85
Sugar and sugar preparations	3.79	3.39	3.64	4.02	5.08	3.85	3.97	3.57	3.39	3.87	4.23	3.58	2.64
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	34.63	33.78	36.77	51.31	60.29	38.98	42.93	39.98	36.68	36.48	40.98	48.16	59.54
Oil-seeds, oil nuts & oil kernels	2.41	2.91	4.41	4.01	4.23	4.04	4.74	3.71	3.96	3.74	5.46	3.03	4.76
Crude rubber	1.51	1.30	2.24	2.66	3.05	2.59	2.34	2.33	2.49	3.02	3.17	3.87	3.85
Textile fibres, raw	19.98	18.54	17.57	23.16	23.86	18.23	21.00	20.24	15.80	15.86	18.38	19.56	24.49
Metal ores and scrap	5.20	5.13	5.57	13.70	20.78	7.73	8.65	7.58	7.48	7.20	8.79	14.74	18.08
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	8.66	8.02	8.67	12.38	20.39	15.43	16.15	14.42	14.92	16.21	14.65	16.87	16.59
Chemicals	2.08	1.92	2.41	4.90	5.50	4.99	4.85	4.70	4.93	5.48	5.94	6.65	6.65
Machinery	2.79	3.77	3.29	3.93	7.26	9.11	9.81	9.89	8.71	8.02	10.56	11.01	10.24
Transport equipment	2.03	1.55	0.68	0.92	1.41	1.15	1.50	1.25	0.97	0.87	1.61	1.54	0.96
Other manufactured goods	2.68	2.54	2.41	5.68	15.26	4.42	4.75	4.38	4.52	4.14	4.57	4.73	4.62
KOREA, southern (hwan)													
Food	821	276	555	452	922	707 <sup>r</sup>	737	721	606	702	1,740	1,314	1,211
Cereals and cereal preparations	697	122	78	65	558	198	348	186	159	99	1,237	656	506
Beverages and tobacco	67	126	188	220	224	174	201	176	166	152	1	1	6
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	103	106	115	120	206	440 <sup>r</sup>	439	401	426	558	2,935	3,391	4,133
Chemicals	306	351	693	370	325	492	489	441	492	547	2,884	3,459	5,010
Textiles	229	604	1,273	663	345	392	386	466	360	389	994	852	1,177
Machinery	42	203	276	254	262	309	232	256	288	462	1,136	782	1,471
Transport equipment	21	113	52	79	48	42	48	51	38	31	1,004	206	102
Other manufactured goods	223	461	862	711	711	889	768	796	854	1,104	1,684	2,021	2,029
LAOS (kip)													
Food	...	...	15.2	18.0	17.0	16.5	17.3	14.8	12.9	21.0	...	...	...
Cereals and cereal preparations	...	...	7.4	10.5	6.2	3.4	3.2	2.1	5.2	3.3	...	...	...
Petroleum products	...	...	2.3	4.0	4.8	8.5	7.2	5.2	11.8	9.7	...	...	...
Chemicals	...	...	2.9	5.6	8.4	4.5	6.1	3.8	3.8	4.2	...	...	...
Textiles	...	...	9.1	23.0	26.0	11.6	26.2	8.9	5.7	5.8	...	...	...
Machinery	...	...	3.9	6.9	7.8	8.3	12.0	7.4	7.2	6.4	...	...	...
Transport equipment	...	...	3.5	12.0	18.7	10.1	13.6	11.3	9.0	6.6	...	...	...
Other manufactured goods	...	...	11.5	24.6	28.1	16.5	24.7	15.4	9.5	16.6	...	...	...
NORTH BORNEO (Malayan dollar)													
Food	1.51	1.46	1.89	2.54	2.33	2.53	2.52	2.35	2.53	2.73	2.23	...	...
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	...	0.48	0.44	0.51	0.48	0.40	0.33	0.29	0.41	0.56	0.37	...	...
Chemicals	...	0.24	0.32	0.41	0.44	0.44	0.41	0.42	0.50	0.43	0.53	...	...
Textiles	0.38	0.46	0.53	0.69	0.55	0.47	0.50	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.39	...	...
Machinery	0.70	0.70	0.57	0.68	0.89	0.96	0.77	0.88	1.08	1.11	1.36	...	...
Transport equipment	0.16	0.25	0.24	0.51	0.45	0.51	0.43	0.72	0.48	0.40	0.53	...	...
Other manufactured goods	...	1.17	1.59	2.01	2.02	1.96	1.84	1.92	2.05	2.03	1.84	...	...
PAKISTAN (rupee) <sup>r</sup>													
Mineral oils	8.3	8.3	9.5	8.3	7.4	7.0	7.4	5.9	4.7	9.9	8.8	4.7	10.9
Cotton piecegoods	1.2	2.5	2.2	4.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	—
Cotton twist and yarn	4.0	4.0	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.4	—	0.4	0.1	—	—
Iron and steel manufactures	4.9	5.6	8.3	15.5	18.8	19.7	25.3	18.4	15.2	20.0	19.0	12.8	10.5
Machinery	10.0	22.9	20.8	26.3	26.5	25.4	28.5	19.2	25.8	28.0	31.2	20.5	18.4
Transport equipment	2.1	3.7	4.1	7.7	9.5	10.2	13.2	12.7	9.5	5.3	13.7	6.5	9.0
PHILIPPINES (peso) <sup>a</sup>													
Food	12.8	13.2	17.1	14.7	18.1	19.6	19.8	14.7	19.8	24.2	9.6	6.8	12.0
Cereals and cereal preparations	3.6	4.3	6.2	4.4	6.3	8.7	7.5	6.6	10.4	10.2	4.4	1.9	1.9
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	8.1	9.0	9.0	8.7	9.6	10.2	10.2	10.1	9.1	11.3	8.6	6.7	11.0
Chemicals	6.4	6.4	7.3	6.5	9.5	8.1	8.0	5.6	7.0	11.8	8.1	9.3	10.5
Textiles	12.5	13.7	14.2	9.9	13.1	9.5	11.9	9.5	6.8	9.7	5.5	6.6	8.6
Machinery	9.0	10.3	12.4	16.1	18.0	16.0	19.1	17.2	13.3	14.5	15.0	18.1	19.9
Transport equipment	3.6	4.2	5.0	4.8	5.6	4.8	5.2	5.0	4.2	4.7	3.6	6.2	4.9
Other manufactured goods	19.1	19.8	21.7	20.1	24.9	19.9	22.9	19.2	18.2	19.2	15.1	18.3	21.3
SARAWAK (Malayan dollar)													
Food	3.64	3.85	4.32	4.36	4.57	4.04	3.58		4.49		...	...	...
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	22.44	22.40	24.93	26.80	27.38	25.87	25.53		26.20		...	...	...
Chemicals	0.53	0.70	0.82	0.79	0.80	0.83	0.74		0.92		...	...	...
Textiles	...	0.57	0.61	0.54	0.47	0.42	0.42		0.43		...	...	...
Machinery	1.08	1.19	1.21	1.20	1.20	1.03	0.87		1.19		...	...	...
Transport equipment	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.45	0.38	0.36	0.39		0.33		...	...	...
Other manufactured goods	...	2.10	2.37	2.38	2.13	2.00	1.89		2.11		...	...	...



## EXTERNAL TRADE

## 8. VALUE OF IMPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITY GROUPS (Cont'd)

Monthly averages or calendar months

Millions

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1 9 5 8				1 9 5 9		
							I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
SINGAPORE (Malayan dollar) <sup>a</sup>													
Food . . . . .	51.1	44.7	45.2	50.5	50.0	53.2	62.5	53.9	54.4	42.3	43.8	53.4	49.4
Cereals and cereal preparations . . . . .	17.9	11.7	11.7	13.3	12.1	15.9	19.0	17.0	18.7	8.5	7.8	11.2	17.3
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels . . . . .	32.7	38.7	59.5	54.9	57.0	50.8	54.3	54.0	42.8	52.2	56.1	70.5	69.3
Crude rubber . . . . .	24.4	27.8	51.0	46.4	45.6	41.2	42.3	44.8	35.0	42.9	44.7	56.1	61.6
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials . . . . .	44.7	43.7	50.0	59.1	65.2	55.8	68.3	59.0	50.2	45.5	54.5	48.3	49.0
Textiles . . . . .	14.9	12.7	17.9	17.9	17.6	22.0	21.8	25.3	17.8	23.0	20.0	20.4	18.0
Machinery . . . . .	7.6	7.9	10.3	12.2	13.5	12.3	12.2	12.1	11.3	13.7	9.9	11.5	12.4
Transport equipment . . . . .	6.0	4.9	6.2	7.6	9.0	7.8	8.7	8.2	7.3	7.0	5.0	5.9	6.5
Other manufactured goods . . . . .	24.2	25.7	30.2	34.1	37.7	33.3	34.5	36.1	31.3	31.1	30.0	34.8	29.5
THAILAND (baht)													
Food . . . . .	52.5	53.3	51.5	55.2	57.8	60.6	52.4	60.2	64.9	64.8	53.6	47.5	39.3
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials . . . . .	39.3	47.5	57.0	64.6	77.3	75.0	67.0	93.2	68.1	71.8	73.5	83.8	54.4
Chemicals . . . . .	28.2	43.9	48.1	54.5	62.8	62.6	53.3	69.1	61.0	66.8	67.4	91.0	69.8
Textiles . . . . .	93.4	105.0	113.4	120.3	113.7	100.1	111.5	97.7	93.3	98.1	109.9	123.4	91.6
Machinery . . . . .	67.1	71.1	65.3	73.8	85.2	84.3	89.5	91.1	75.2	81.3	85.8	118.6	98.1
Transport equipment . . . . .	46.7	44.6	48.7	53.1	73.7	58.2	64.5	59.2	58.5	50.7	47.0	81.4	50.2
Other manufactured goods . . . . .	151.0	168.7	191.1	173.8	189.7	176.8	207.8	190.0	149.7	159.5	173.2	212.0	172.0
VIET-NAM (piastre) <sup>f</sup>													
Food . . . . .	111.1	122.0	89.6	82.2	75.9	69.5	54.2	71.0	71.0	67.0	60.0	67.6	69.5
Petroleum and products . . . . .	32.0	41.0	33.7	35.0	44.6	46.8	35.1	45.4	46.5	60.5	44.5	62.9	49.8
Textiles . . . . .	231.4	190.1	111.2	123.5	128.7	108.5	121.8	120.3	83.6	108.2	74.9	75.1	59.8
Machinery . . . . .	71.7	76.2	65.4	49.2	83.9	63.0	53.5	63.1	63.1	67.2	50.8	75.9	69.4
Transport equipment . . . . .	47.2	49.3	52.3	32.6	58.3	53.4	68.2	64.1	64.1	37.2	31.9	44.2	34.9

GENERAL NOTE: See table 6.

a. 1953 and 1954 figures for Ceylon, 1953 to 1956 figures for India, reclassified by ECAFE secretariat, may not conform exactly to the new classification beginning from 1955 and 1957 respectively.

b. Including trade with Singapore.

c. Figures prior to 1956, relating to private account only. From 1956 onwards figures including government account.

d. Imports valued f.o.b.

e. Excluding trade with the Federation of Malaya.

f. See footnote h in table 6.

## 9. VALUE OF EXPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES AND/OR COMMODITY GROUPS

Monthly averages or calendar months

Millions

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1 9 5 8				1 9 5 9		
							I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
BURMA (kyat)													
Rice and products . . . . .	70.7	79.4	68.1	72.3	66.7	55.4	50.7	73.0	54.1	33.0	46.4	79.0	...
Natural rubber . . . . .	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.7	3.1	...	3.0	3.0	1.4	...	...	...	...
Teak . . . . .	2.4	2.0	1.8	2.8	5.6	...	5.4	4.4	4.1	...	...	...	...
Raw cotton . . . . .	5.1	4.2	3.2	4.3	2.1	...	1.4	1.6	2.1	...	...	...	...
Base metals and ores . . . . .	4.6	3.8	4.9	5.2	3.9	...	3.2	2.2	1.3	...	...	...	...
CAMBODIA (riel)													
Rice . . . . .	38.5	69.5	9.3	20.6	55.8	64.6	112.8	81.8	79.8	24.0	23.9	88.3	125.0
Maize . . . . .	8.0	16.9	12.5	15.9	14.8	18.7	8.6	11.0	18.0	37.1	5.4	3.5	18.1
Natural rubber . . . . .	25.8	34.3	51.1	42.2	47.7	51.2	16.0 <sup>e</sup>	58.3 <sup>e</sup>	62.6	67.8	53.2	23.6	43.1
CEYLON (rupee)													
Tea . . . . .	68.8	93.6	99.5	87.0	85.1	94.2	92.2	70.6	115.8	97.9	78.8	86.7	86.0
Coconut and products . . . . .	20.5	18.2	19.0	18.0	13.3	13.6	11.0	7.0	18.2	18.2	17.4	17.1	15.5
Natural rubber . . . . .	28.1	23.8	29.2	24.4	25.0	21.5	26.1	12.6	19.0	25.1	24.4	45.2	22.4
CHINA (Taiwan, new Taiwan dollar)													
Rice . . . . .	17.4	9.4	37.3	34.4	37.0	54.4	92.7	61.3	—	63.7	92.9	167.9	131.0
Fruits, fresh, dried and preserved . . . . .	8.1	10.7	12.3	18.4	16.2	26.3	19.4	29.5	35.7	20.6	29.0	63.3	59.5
Tea . . . . .	8.8	12.1	7.0	10.2	11.8	13.1	6.1	9.4	20.4	12.7	14.2	25.2	15.6
Sugar . . . . .	111.2	70.2	79.6	127.6	191.0	166.8	300.4	121.4	151.0	94.3	309.8	430.7	118.8
FEDERATION OF MALAYA <sup>a</sup>													
(Malayan dollar)													
Rubber . . . . .	74.7	75.3	132.0	114.8	108.7	99.8	97.9	85.8	97.1	118.2	122.2	132.4	118.9
Iron ore . . . . .	1.7	1.8	2.7	4.3	5.5	5.2	2.0	6.6	7.8	4.5	3.5	14.2	10.4
Vegetable oils . . . . .	7.2	7.2	7.2	8.3	7.7	7.3	6.4	7.5	8.1	7.3	4.8	7.7	7.1
Tin . . . . .	18.4	18.4	19.3	28.4	26.6	19.7	23.7	18.4	17.7	18.9	23.6	17.1	27.0
INDIA (rupee) <sup>b</sup>													
Food . . . . .	118.7	144.8	131.2	157.6	149.3	160.3	128.3	105.9	192.6	213.4	120.2	99.3	105.6
Tea . . . . .	85.9	109.4	94.3	118.5	102.8	113.8	89.9	68.2	141.7	158.2	67.0	44.5	55.9
Spices . . . . .	14.5	12.0	8.8	7.7	7.0	7.4	9.5	5.3	6.9	7.9	6.8	6.9	5.9
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels . . . . .	86.3	73.2	98.3	84.2	103.8	85.1	87.8	83.6	92.7	76.3	96.8	102.8	91.9
Hides and skins, undressed . . . . .	4.9	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.8	6.0	5.5	6.4	5.2	6.9	8.8	7.8	8.8
Cotton raw and waste . . . . .	16.7	15.4	28.9	20.9	15.6	17.7	11.2	23.2	21.5	16.4	16.0	12.4	12.2
Vegetable oils . . . . .	7.9	7.4	31.2	17.4	9.5	6.2	7.7	6.8	7.0	4.6	4.1	6.1	13.4
Chemicals . . . . .	4.4	4.7	4.1	4.5	4.6	3.7	4.0	3.1	3.6	4.2	3.7	2.5	3.6
Leather and manufactures . . . . .	21.2	18.2	19.0	18.7	18.1	15.3	15.6	14.2	16.4	15.5	17.5	21.3	24.5
Cotton yarn and fabrics . . . . .	53.1	59.7	53.0	51.9	57.2	43.9	49.4	37.0	40.3	50.0	46.0	42.2	43.5
Jute yarn and fabrics . . . . .	92.0	101.2	102.9	94.6	49.6	49.6	49.7	38.8	60.9	49.2	55.7	58.5	50.2
Other manufactured goods . . . . .	30.9	29.3	31.3	30.9	109.7	81.1	89.2	68.2	91.0	70.9	65.1	68.8	66.1

## EXTERNAL TRADE

## 9. VALUE OF EXPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES AND/OR COMMODITY GROUPS (Cont'd)

Monthly averages or calendar months

Millions

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1 9 5 8				1 9 5 9		
							I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
INDONESIA (rupiah)													
Tea . . . . .	22.5	37.9	29.7	28.1	28.4	23.6	24.1	23.6	24.5	22.1	13.2	28.9	28.7
Copra . . . . .	61.8	55.1	40.4	42.8	40.5	19.9	10.7	5.8	13.7	32.8	28.5	24.1	29.2
Natural rubber . . . . .	259.1	257.6	410.0	335.7	331.9	248.2	179.4	188.5	286.1	339.0	271.9	361.7	424.8
Tin ore . . . . .	77.0	58.4	56.9	60.5	46.4	35.5	40.7	33.5	31.0	33.2	25.4	71.9	13.9
Petroleum and products . . . . .	194.4	215.8	205.0	213.3	278.9	268.2	227.4	284.3	271.0	291.7	169.9	322.3	469.9
JAPAN (thousand million yen)													
Food . . . . .	3.72	3.92	3.98	5.32	5.36	6.92	5.37	5.46	6.79	10.06	6.78	6.18	5.46
Fish and fish preparations . . . . .	1.82	2.23	2.27	3.62	3.66	5.13	3.52	3.90	5.11	7.99	4.71	3.64	3.49
Crude materials, inedible except fuels . . . . .	2.09	2.50	2.94	2.86	2.79	2.27	2.11	2.11	2.03	2.89	2.09	2.97	3.01
Textile fibres, raw . . . . .	1.42	1.54	1.74	1.65	1.74	1.13	1.03	0.92	0.93	1.62	1.03	1.72	1.60
Chemicals . . . . .	1.87	2.37	2.82	3.21	3.79	4.13	5.01	4.21	3.59	3.79	5.89	4.76	5.29
Textiles . . . . .	11.27	16.50	17.55	20.81	24.44	21.17	21.65	21.05	19.18	22.79	19.50	20.66	23.20
Base metals and manufactures . . . . .	5.62	7.51	11.61	10.24	9.70	11.15	10.36	11.23	10.09	12.94	10.24	10.56	11.85
Machinery . . . . .	2.14	3.86	3.83	5.07	6.21	7.08	5.85	6.19	7.30	9.00	7.39	9.86	10.04
Transport equipment . . . . .	3.52	2.20	3.57	9.56	12.75	11.91	16.11	10.75	10.04	10.76	12.82	14.05	12.42
Other manufactured goods . . . . .	6.82	9.22	12.97	16.76	20.12	20.10	16.63	19.65	21.81	22.31	19.64	24.09	27.09
KOREA, southern (hwan)													
Food . . . . .	52.0	67.4	42.7	58.5	152.4	158.9	69.1	109.5	52.7	404.3	206.0	803.0	371.0
Crude materials, inedible except fuels . . . . .	235.0	426.6	566.5	841.5	585.5	590.0	420.7	577.3	622.7	739.3	520.0	739.0	1,003.0
Chemicals . . . . .	16.2	31.5	47.0	35.8	23.8	0.8	0.3	0.1	1.7	1.0	8.0	7.0	5.0
Manufactured goods . . . . .	17.8	26.5	64.7	108.4	169.2	164.8	136.4	180.9	189.0	153.0	61.0	217.0	234.0
LAOS (kip)													
Wood and lumber . . . . .	...	...	1.00	0.28	0.13	0.58	0.38	0.11	1.62	0.23	...	...	...
Tin ore . . . . .	...	...	0.75	1.34	1.50	1.60	0.90	1.80	1.20	2.48	...	...	...
Gums and resins . . . . .	...	...	0.59	0.74	0.63	0.49	0.40	0.93	0.34	0.30	...	...	...
Plants for use in medicine and perfumery . . . . .	...	...	0.09	0.24	0.13	0.58	1.22	0.26	—	0.84	...	...	...
NORTH BORNEO (Malayan dollar)													
Copra . . . . .	0.73	1.15	1.18	1.94	2.00	2.68	2.24	2.62	2.99	2.88	2.44	...	...
Rubber . . . . .	1.95	2.03	3.84	3.36	3.10	2.74	2.65	2.35	2.96	3.04	3.32	...	...
Timber . . . . .	1.03	1.46	1.81	2.18	2.63	3.03	2.59	3.22	3.32	2.99	2.93	...	...
PAKISTAN (rupee) <sup>c</sup>													
Tea . . . . .	2.9	3.9	2.9	4.5	2.0	2.7	1.3	1.1	4.1	4.4	0.6	0.1	0.1
Raw jute . . . . .	47.6	45.4	58.0	62.6	65.2	70.0	130.2	34.1	32.4	83.2	60.3	46.5	48.3
Raw cotton . . . . .	52.7	29.1	33.6	30.3	27.6	19.9	19.1	24.0	22.5	14.0	13.1	6.5	24.8
Raw wool . . . . .	4.3	3.5	5.6	5.9	8.6	4.0	3.9	2.6	4.8	4.9	5.5	1.8	14.1
Hides and skins . . . . .	3.3	2.8	2.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.5	3.3	4.2	3.7	3.3	5.7	6.0
PHILIPPINES (peso)													
Coconut and coconut preparations . . . . .	26.3	27.4	25.4	29.3	28.8	30.0	23.9	27.0	35.0	34.0	24.1	26.2	25.5
Sugar and related products . . . . .	17.0	18.4	18.6	17.6	14.9	19.5	21.0	28.2	16.2	12.6	19.2	24.3	30.3
Fibres and manufactures . . . . .	7.2	4.9	5.1	6.5	7.1	4.9	4.9	4.5	5.3	4.9	5.6	7.1	6.9
Minerals and metals . . . . .	5.9	5.9	6.7	9.2	8.7	6.2	4.3	4.9	6.7	9.0	6.7	12.1	10.1
Logs, lumber and timber . . . . .	4.8	5.9	6.9	8.1	7.5	11.6	7.7	11.4	13.2	14.2	9.8	15.3	15.3
SARAWAK (Malayan dollar)													
Pepper . . . . .	4.12	3.64	2.64	2.05	1.44	1.26	0.87	1.66	...	...	...	...	...
Rubber . . . . .	2.64	2.87	6.64	5.86	6.20	5.11	4.17	6.06	...	...	...	...	...
Timber, sawn and logs . . . . .	1.16	1.16	1.83	1.59	1.63	1.63	1.64	1.63	...	...	...	...	...
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials . . . . .	24.42	24.46	26.74	28.85	30.51	27.83	26.08	29.58	...	...	...	...	...
SINGAPORE (Malayan dollar) <sup>d</sup>													
Rubber . . . . .	61.8	66.2	115.9	102.0	95.5	85.8	84.1	78.7	82.0	98.2	101.7	106.7	118.1
Mineral fuels . . . . .	28.6	29.4	31.2	36.2	36.9	30.2	36.6	33.8	24.6	25.8	23.9	36.0	29.4
Vegetable oils . . . . .	2.8	4.5	3.9	3.9	4.7	3.6	3.3	3.0	4.0	4.2	2.6	3.1	3.7
Tin . . . . .	14.4	16.3	16.9	11.6	11.1	4.0	6.6	4.7	3.9	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.3
THAILAND (baht) <sup>e</sup>													
Rice . . . . .	312.2	257.2	261.1	238.4	301.9	248.0	368.1	257.1	224.4	142.3	236.9	232.5	263.6
Natural rubber . . . . .	62.6	92.4	150.2	127.2	117.2	110.6	113.5	101.6	115.8	111.3	207.9	159.9	184.7
Teak . . . . .	11.1	17.6	22.0	25.5	21.8	19.9	16.9	19.1	19.9	23.8	17.7	17.3	15.1
Tin ore and concentrates . . . . .	25.0	31.1	36.7	42.3	44.3	21.2	17.6	20.9	23.0	23.0	23.0	38.4	24.7
VIET-NAM (piastre) <sup>f</sup>													
Rice and products . . . . .	52.5	64.2	26.2	1.1	59.3	40.6	58.6	100.0	1.4	2.5	44.0	104.8	23.1
Natural rubber . . . . .	70.5	68.7	122.7	107.0	140.8	103.5	107.2	63.3	93.3	150.3	86.6	101.3	86.0

GENERAL NOTE: See table 6.

a. Including trade with Singapore.

b. Figures for 1953 to 1956, reclassified by ECAFE Secretariat, may not conform exactly to the new classification from 1957.

c. Figures prior to 1956, relating to private account only. From 1956 onwards figures including government account.

d. Excluding trade with the Federation of Malaya.

e. Baht value is obtained by converting foreign currencies at free market buying rate.

f. See footnote h in table 6.

10. QUANTITY OF EXPORTS OF MAJOR COMMODITIES  
Monthly averages or calendar months

Thousand tons

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1 9 5 8				1 9 5 9		
								I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
<b>RICE</b>														
Burma . . . . .	109.4	86.9	129.6	141.5	162.1	155.7	122.4	119.2	163.9	118.2	88.1	106.9	182.2	113.8
Cambodia . . . . .	17.5	11.5	24.7	8.4	5.8	19.2	21.2	35.4	27.7	12.9	8.5	8.8	23.0	31.9
China (Taiwan) . . . . .	8.8	4.9	3.0	14.2	9.1	10.1	14.9	25.4	16.8	—	17.5	17.5	31.6	24.7
Thailand . . . . .	118.8	113.3	83.5	104.0	105.5	131.4	88.8	142.9	76.4	83.3	52.7	93.2	92.2	108.3
Viet-Nam . . . . .	12.8	8.6	14.6	6.8	0.4	15.7	9.8	13.4	17.9	0.4	0.7	12.3	31.1	7.0
<b>SUGAR</b>														
China (Taiwan) . . . . .	38.3	72.9	43.5	48.8	50.0	62.4	68.1	119.1	47.8	62.9	42.4	95.8	138.6	38.2
India . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	16.4	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.3	10.6	5.4	3.7	6.5
Indonesia . . . . .	0.1	7.8	17.7	14.7	14.1	12.2	7.4	5.5	—	19.4	4.5	—	—	—
Philippines . . . . .	66.1	64.3	72.4	77.2	71.9	59.3	80.8	88.4	110.1	67.2	57.6	77.7	103.1	127.5
<b>TEA</b>														
Ceylon . . . . .	11.9	12.8	13.6	13.6	13.2	13.3	14.3	14.2	11.4	17.2	14.3	13.2	12.8	19.1
China (Taiwan) . . . . .	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.8	2.3	0.9
India . . . . .	15.5	18.8	16.8	13.6	19.5	16.5	18.9	16.2	12.0	21.4	25.4	12.0	7.9	9.2
Indonesia . . . . .	2.7	2.4	3.4	2.4	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.8	1.8	3.8	4.2
Japan . . . . .	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6
Pakistan . . . . .	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	—	—	—
<b>HIDES &amp; SKINS</b>														
India (net exports, tons) . . . . .	1,288	589	630	366	276	469	355	310	397	260	477	220	283	580
Pakistan (thousand pieces) . . . . .	719	898	811	749	878	856	887	635	795	1,121	998	662	1,133	...
<b>COPRA* &amp; COCONUT OIL</b>														
Ceylon . . . . .	11.2	9.1	8.3	11.8	10.3	6.4	5.2	4.9	1.3	6.9	7.8	7.8	7.4	6.0
Federation of Malaya (coconut oil) . . . . .	3.6	4.0	3.7	4.8	6.0	4.7	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.8	2.7	0.8	2.5	1.2
Indonesia (copra) . . . . .	18.3	16.3	15.8	12.5	13.8	15.4	6.2	3.3	1.2	3.7	9.3	6.7	5.8	6.4
N. Borneo . . . . .	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.9	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.7	2.5	...	...
Philippines . . . . .	41.9	36.6	45.5	48.4	59.8	57.6	50.0	42.7	45.1	57.9	54.3	32.3	32.1	29.7
Singapore (coconut oil) . . . . .	2.0	1.1	3.0	2.9	2.7	3.7	2.3	2.7	1.9	2.4	2.0	0.9	1.2	1.0
<b>PALM OIL</b>														
Federation of Malaya . . . . .	1.2	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.9	3.8	3.2	3.4	3.7	5.0	5.6	6.4	7.7
Indonesia . . . . .	10.4	11.3	11.7	10.5	10.4	10.8	11.0	7.1	9.5	13.7	14.0	7.5	7.5	5.8
Singapore . . . . .	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.4	2.2	2.7	1.8	2.3	3.4
<b>GROUND NUTS* &amp; OIL</b>														
India . . . . .	5.6	1.7	2.5	14.8	2.8	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.0	4.0	3.3	4.6
<b>NATURAL RUBBER</b>														
Brunei . . . . .	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burma . . . . .	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Cambodia . . . . .	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.9	2.7	1.0	2.3
Ceylon . . . . .	7.6	8.2	7.6	8.2	7.3	8.0	7.7	9.7	3.9	8.9	8.1	9.7	7.1	6.7
Federation of Malaya . . . . .	28.3	27.5	35.3	37.9	36.6	38.9	39.0	39.3	36.9	37.1	42.8	45.3	46.3	35.1
Indonesia . . . . .	61.8	57.1	61.7	61.1	56.6	56.4	50.5	35.7	40.6	61.5	64.2	48.6	59.9	66.9
N. Borneo . . . . .	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7
Sarawak . . . . .	2.7	2.0	1.9	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.3	2.7	3.0	3.7	3.6	2.7	3.0	4.2
Singapore . . . . .	20.1	20.7	13.1	15.6	15.7	16.1	17.2	17.5	11.0	20.3	19.9	27.3	15.8	16.2
Thailand . . . . .	8.3	8.1	9.9	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.6	12.6	11.7	12.2	10.1	17.8	12.4	13.4
Viet-Nam . . . . .	5.3	5.0	4.6	5.2	5.3	6.1	5.7	6.0	3.8	6.2	6.9	5.7	4.1	4.2
<b>COTTON, RAW</b>														
India . . . . .	4.4	3.8	2.3	7.9	5.9	3.4	6.1	3.0	9.0	7.4	5.7	6.2	4.2	4.5
Iran <sup>b</sup> . . . . .	0.6	2.1	3.0	3.7	3.2	3.8	...	7.8	2.2	0.8	...	...	...	...
Pakistan . . . . .	20.4	23.6	11.8	14.0	10.9	9.6	8.1	7.3	9.2	9.4	6.4	5.8	2.8	...
<b>COTTON YARN (tons)</b>														
Federation of Malaya and Singapore . . . . .	119	113	54	9	44	11	43	14	2	97	60	33	2	...
Hong Kong . . . . .	1,300	1,190	1,172	1,228	1,183	1,262	1,166	1,020	1,229	1,236	1,429	873	1,207	1,267
Japan . . . . .	1,117	801	1,117	991	1,032	1,217	936	1,275	959	884	645	920	1,226	822
<b>COTTON PIECE GOODS (million sq. metres)</b>														
Federation of Malaya and Singapore . . . . .	9.6	8.0	2.7	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.2	5.3	3.6	3.6	4.3	3.1	4.8	...
Hong Kong . . . . .	10.1	9.3	11.3	11.5	9.8	13.7	15.4	18.6	21.1	18.2	23.5	14.4	17.4	16.0
India (million metres) . . . . .	45.7	50.0	65.6	56.9	56.7	67.1	47.4	74.0	41.5	43.7	49.4	49.6	46.3	50.9
Japan . . . . .	52.0	63.7	89.0	79.3	87.9	102.3	86.8	92.3	85.2	77.3	92.3	81.2	81.0	87.1
<b>JUTE</b>														
Pakistan (raw) . . . . .	70.0	81.7	74.3	81.8	71.5	65.4	75.5	132.8	41.0	35.5	92.6	66.9	56.5	...
India (bag and cloth) . . . . .	60.0	60.3	67.8	79.6	67.9	65.9	58.3	54.6	47.0	70.3	61.0	63.0	64.1	58.5
<b>HEMP, RAW</b>														
Philippines . . . . .	9.1	9.3	8.2	9.3	10.2	9.6	8.4	7.7	7.5	8.2	10.5	8.2	9.9	9.0
<b>TIN CONCENTRATES (tons)</b>														
Burma . . . . .	118	83	52	79	71	72	112	114	79	126	131	98	46	110
Indonesia . . . . .	2,929	2,771	2,874	2,689	2,638	2,318	1,553	1,826	1,627	1,531	1,229	1,247	3,291	670
Thailand . . . . .	825	863	806	935	1,052	1,130	548	471	537	608	572	552	920	583
<b>TIN METAL (tons)</b>														
Federation of Malaya . . . . .	3,140	2,955	3,134	3,204	4,399	4,252	3,212	3,952	2,964	2,862	3,070	3,647	2,553	4,022
Singapore . . . . .	2,286	2,274	2,816	2,821	1,806	1,763	667	1,106	773	632	157	111	13	1
<b>PETROLEUM &amp; PRODUCTS</b>														
Brunei (crude oil) . . . . .	423	406	398	433	469	455	421	423	408	437	444	...	...	...
Federation of Malaya and Singapore . . . . .	204	225	235	268	239	206	172	207	191	147	145	149	237	...
Indonesia . . . . .	617	815	827	808	877	1,301	1,122	957	1,179	1,115	1,238	501	1,490	2,160

GENERAL NOTE: For Federation of Malaya and Singapore: Trade between Singapore and Federation of Malaya is excluded.

a. In terms of oil equivalent.

b. Annual data: 12 months ending 21 July of year stated.

## EXTERNAL TRADE

## 11. INDEX NUMBERS OF QUANTUM, UNIT VALUE AND TERMS OF TRADE

1953=100<sup>a</sup>

	1951	1952	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1 9 5 8				1 9 5 9		
								I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
A. Quantum														
BURMA														
Imports . . . . .	69†	104	123	104	88	132	82	111	58	70	91	...	...	...
Exports . . . . .	113†	115	130	145	163	150	120	111	159	119	90	...	...	...
CEYLON														
Imports: <sup>b</sup> General . . . .	94	96	99	97	106	112	113	105	79	129	141	111	143	...
Exports: <sup>b</sup> General . . . .	93	97	103	109	104	99	107	108	77	130	119	98	111	...
Tea . . . . .	91	94	108	108	104	111	123	118	88	155	129	105	...	...
Rubber . . . . .	107	97	100	106	101	139	100	128	60	88	124	106	...	...
All coconut products . .	94	109	96	118	113	82	81	68	53	105	97	81	...	...
Imports														
(Central Bank index) . .	99	99	93	96	105	111	112	105	79	124	137	113	125	...
Consumer goods . . . .	95	98	89	95	106	107	115	107	76	132	144	107	119	...
Capital goods . . . .	109	104	103	104	102	125	102	100	90	101	116	137	148	...
CHINA (Taiwan)														
Imports (ordinary and ICA)	...	81	105	98	94	102	113	116	87	117	133	99	...	...
Crude materials . . . .	...	61	107	103	101	122	110	114	87	130	111	...	...	...
Chemicals . . . . .	...	136	144	126	127	102	194	167	207	144	259	...	...	...
Machinery & transport equipment . . . . .	...	57	83	82	81	117	122	121	109	94	163	...	...	...
Exports . . . . .	...	67	69	86	83	97	118	173	99	109	91	149	...	...
Food . . . . .	...	65	68	85	81	96	113	178	93	97	84	...	...	...
FEDERATION OF MALAYA and SINGAPORE <sup>c</sup>														
Imports . . . . .	131	116	107	128	140	139	139	149	137	129	141	129	...	...
Exports . . . . .	128	109	110	118	127	130	130	137	130	125	126	124	...	...
INDIA†														
Imports . . . . .	...	108	118	125	147	168	151	141	130	115	146	134	...	...
Exports . . . . .	...	100	105	115	110	119	108	111	87	120	118	105	...	...
JAPAN <sup>d</sup>														
Imports: General . . . .	67	74	104	109	138	172	142	140	140	144	144	155	178	196
Foods . . . . .	77	93	117	117	107	102	108	102	114	114	101	107	124	112
Raw materials . . . .	68	71	97	106	144	162	130	129	131	129	131	151	177	215
Mineral fuels . . . .	51	65	100	106	133	190	177	173	163	177	194	177	221	218
Chemicals . . . . .	49	57	93	146	202	223	220	202	202	222	240	274	314	...
Machinery . . . . .	42	54	113	93	126	219	232	241	226	241	250	251	240	...
Exports: General . . . .	87	92	133	174	208	232	240	239	227	227	269	250	254	280
Foods . . . . .	51	78	93	105	136	136	170	146	136	163	244	184	163	147
Chemicals . . . . .	45	55	126	162	207	260	335	391	336	291	305	512	408	...
Manufactured goods . .	89	94	140	186	222	250	255	255	245	242	279	263	274	305
Textiles . . . . .	100	86	149	179	204	239	215	217	211	199	238	208	222	...
Metals . . . . .	120	169	148	226	165	145	207	173	203	190	263	204	204	...
Machinery . . . . .	54	64	112	157	290	346	306	379	282	280	298	315	327	...
PHILIPPINES														
Imports <sup>e</sup> . . . . .	100	90	111	125	123	137	121	127	115	108	135	91	85	119
Exports . . . . .	96	107	111	121	138	129	140	123	141	145	151	121	156	164
THAILAND														
Exports . . . . .	112	100	87	108	112	125	99	125	101	94	76	122	...	...
VIET-NAM <sup>h</sup>														
Imports . . . . .	75	103	113	90	77	95	82	72	89	80	86	68	85	76
Exports . . . . .	153	123	113	132	85	155	122	118	141	91	137	106	169	91



## EXTERNAL TRADE

11. INDEX NUMBERS OF QUANTUM, UNIT VALUE AND TERMS OF TRADE (Cont'd)  
1953=100<sup>a</sup>

	1951	1952	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1 9 5 8				1 9 5 9		
								I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
B. Unit Value														
BURMA														
Imports . . . . .	129†	115	93	89	82	91	98	90	106	101	94	...	...	...
Exports . . . . .	74†	94	77	62	62	60	59	57	60	60	60	...	...	...
CEYLON														
Imports: <sup>b</sup> General . . .	102	110	88	89	99	96	83	88	90	86	86	84	87	...
Exports: <sup>b</sup> General . . .	126	98	112	117	109	104	102	101	104	99	102	103	108	...
Tea . . . . .	106	94	126	134	122	113	111	113	117	108	110	109	115	...
Rubber . . . . .	165	114	88	101	98	93	81	75	77	78	84	84	89	...
All coconut products .	134	83	94	79	79	85	98	89	93	93	99	108	107	...
Imports (Central Bank index)	101	108	92	86	90	95	87	90	89	88	89	86	87	...
Consumer goods . . .	99	107	91	84	85	89	81	83	83	82	85	82	84	...
Capital goods . . . .	107	113	95	97	107	114	105	111	108	103	100	96	96	...
CHINA (Taiwan)														
Imports (ordinary and ICA)	...	111	108	111	106	110	106	106	105	105	107	102	...	...
Exports . . . . .	...	113	105	110	105	116	100	103	105	93	98	88	...	...
FEDERATION OF MALAYA and SINGAPORE <sup>c</sup>														
Imports . . . . .	120	108	90	92	91	96	91	90	94	89	90	89	...	...
Exports . . . . .	172	125	94	120	110	105	95	92	92	94	102	102	...	...
INDIA†														
Imports . . . . .	...	109	97	97	99	107	104	101	102	110	101	95	...	...
Exports . . . . .	...	109	107	98	102	102	101	97	99	103	102	99	...	...
INDONESIA														
Imports . . . . .	116	110	91	91	88	87	92	93	85	100	93	...	...	...
Exports . . . . .	160	113	96	109	102	98	90	95	85	88	91	...	...	...
JAPAN <sup>d</sup>														
Imports . . . . .	124	114	96	94	97	103	89	96	92	84	83	84	84	82
Exports . . . . .	122	108	96	91	94	97	94	93	94	95	93	91	97	93
KOREA, <sup>e</sup> southern (1957=100)														
Imports . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	100	92	98	92	90	88	87	86	87
Exports . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	100	82	87	79	81	83	84	83	87
PAKISTAN†														
Imports . . . . .	116	102	98	105	110	124	136	134	135	140	135	140	...	...
Exports . . . . .	194	142	107	104	98	105	96	105	93	96	93	95	91	...
PHILIPPINES														
Imports <sup>f</sup> . . . . .	106	105	96	96	97	100	102	106	101	103	100	99	102	103
Exports . . . . .	104	82	89	81	83	84	87	85	88	89	87	96	92	92
THAILAND														
Exports:														
Effective price in baht .	117	104	97	122	124	124	133	129	128	135	139	136	138	...
Price in dollars														
(UMF index) . . . . .	104	102	93	88	81	80	85	84	83	87	90	87	88	...
VIET-NAM <sup>h</sup>														
Imports . . . . .	75	81	101	95	90	99	93	99	92	88	91	89	86	87
Exports . . . . .	90	88	94	99	92	97	85	97	84	76	81	84	85	84

**C. Terms of trade**

Percentage of unit value index of exports to unit value index of imports

BURMA . . . . .	57†	81	83	70	76	66	60	63	57	59	64	...	...	...
CEYLON . . . . .	124	89	127	132	110	109	123	115	116	115	120	122	123	...
CHINA (Taiwan) . . . .	...	102	97	99	99	105	94	97	100	89	92	86	...	...
FEDERATION OF MALAYA and SINGAPORE . . . .	143	116	104	130	121	109	104	102	98	106	113	115	...	...
INDIA† . . . . .	...	100	110	103	104†	95	97	96	97	94	101	99	...	...
INDONESIA . . . . .	138	103	105	120	116	112	97	102	100	88	98	...	...	...
JAPAN . . . . .	98	94	100	96	97	94	106	97	103	113	112	108	116	113
KOREA, southern . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	100	89	88	87	91	94	97	97	100
PAKISTAN . . . . .	167	139	109	99	89	85	71	78	68	69	69	68	...	...
PHILIPPINES . . . . .	98	78	93	85	85	84	85	80	86	86	87	96	91	89
VIET-NAM . . . . .	120	109	93	104	102	98	91	98	91	86	89	95	98	96

a. Original base: Burma, Apr 1936-Mar 1941 for the period prior to 1953, 1952 since 1953; China (Taiwan), 1952; Ceylon, 1948; India, Apr 1952/Mar 1953; Indonesia, 1950; Japan, 1950; southern Korea, 1957; Malaya, 1938 for period prior to 1953, 1952 since 1953; Pakistan, Apr 1948/Mar 1949; Philippines, 1955; Viet-Nam, 1948.

b. All trade indexes since 1950 except the annual import price index have been computed on a fixed base (1948) weights method. The annual import price index has been computed by using moving current weights on 1948 base.

c. Figures from 1953, though linked to previous figures, have different treatment in imports and exports of petroleum products.

d. Indexes compiled by Ministry of Finance. The commodity groups are abridged titles of selected SITC sections and divisions.

e. Index in terms of U.S. dollars.

f. Imports excluding land trade. Index in terms of U.S. dollars.

g. Based on f.o.b. import prices.

h. See footnote h to table 6.

i. Calendar year from 1956.

## PRICE

## 12. INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

1953=100<sup>a</sup>

	1952	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1 9 5 8				1 9 5 9		
							I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
<b>BURMA</b>													
All agricultural produce . . . . .	103	100	96	99	112	113	111	113	113	114	...	...	...
Cereals . . . . .	107	101	107	103	104	107	101	104	110	114	...	...	...
Non-food agricultural produce . . . . .	112	114	107	103	125	137	139	143	139	129	...	...	...
<b>CHINA (Taipei)</b>													
General index . . . . .	92	102	117	132	141	143	142	143	141	147	152	153	152
Food . . . . .	78	105	114	123	135	142	142	139	137	149	157	157	156
Apparel . . . . .	107	94	110	106	105	107	106	108	106	109	115	117	117
Metals and electrical materials <sup>b</sup> . . . . .	104	102	158	190	197	189	193	193	188	182	184	182	184
Building materials . . . . .	94	105	115	153	163	148	145	151	149	150	161	169	172
Manufactured products . . . . .	91	104	120	143	162	158	155	157	158	162	164	164	165
Industrial materials . . . . .	95	100	116	138	163	163	159	159	160	174	188	190	191
<b>INDIA (Apr-Dec 1953=100)</b>													
General index . . . . .	...	94	87	97	103	105	100	103	110	103	107	106	108
Food articles . . . . .	...	90	78	91	98	103	94	100	110	108	105	104	107
Industrial raw materials . . . . .	...	94	88	103	107	104	102	104	108	104	105	106	108
Manufactured articles . . . . .	...	102	101	106	109	110	109	109	110	110	110	109	110
Intermediate products . . . . .	...	99	99	112	110	111	108	111	114	112	112	110	110
Finished products . . . . .	...	102	101	105	109	109	109	109	110	110	109	109	110
<b>INDONESIA (Djakarta)</b> (imported goods)													
All articles . . . . .	94	109	145	135	160	247	205	227	254	301	...	...	...
Provisions . . . . .	84	110	144	146	178	244	227	228	240	283	...	...	...
Textile goods . . . . .	89	110	169	118	137	248	196	223	262	312	...	...	...
Chemicals . . . . .	90	109	151	137	141	208	174	194	215	248	...	...	...
Metals . . . . .	105	98	115	135	169	234	189	213	237	295	...	...	...
<b>IRAN (Teheran)</b>													
General index . . . . .	83	118	115	123	123	119	120	118	119	119	123	124	122
Domestic products . . . . .	88	124	117	124	131	133	131	130	135	136	142	150	144
Imported products . . . . .	86	107	105	96	88	82	81	82	83	84	84	85	85
Exported products <sup>c</sup> . . . . .	76	117	116	136	134	125	130	124	122	120	120	120	121
<b>JAPAN</b>													
General index . . . . .	100	99	98	102	105	98	100	98	97	97	98	98	98
Edible farm products . . . . .	93	112	112	109	112	117	118	117	117	117	116	117	116
Textiles . . . . .	101	92	87	88	82	75	76	77	76	72	74	76	75
Chemicals . . . . .	108	93	90	94	95	88	90	89	86	85	85	85	85
Metal and machinery . . . . .	105	94	97	116	119	103	106	104	100	100	103	105	105
Building materials . . . . .	85	104	96	104	115	107	110	107	105	106	109	109	108
Producer goods . . . . .	100	96	95	103	107	98	100	99	96	95	97	98	98
Consumer goods . . . . .	100	103	101	100	102	99	100	98	98	99	99	99	99
<b>KOREA, southern (1955=100)</b>													
General index . . . . .	...	...	100	132	153	143	142	146	145	141	139	140	146
Foods . . . . .	...	...	100	141	168	145	142	152	150	135	129	134	144
Metal products and machinery . . . . .	...	...	100	130	162	159	157	155	159	164	167	168	171
Building materials . . . . .	...	...	100	121	135	144	135	143	143	155	149	151	153
Textiles . . . . .	...	...	100	122	127	126	129	126	124	126	121	121	122
Producer goods . . . . .	...	...	100	138	156	156	156	155	155	159	162	164	167
Consumer goods . . . . .	...	...	100	129	152	138	137	142	141	133	129	131	138
<b>PHILIPPINES (Manila)</b>													
General index . . . . .	101	95	92	95	99	103	103	102	103	102	103	103	103
Food . . . . .	107	97	95	96	102	105	107	106	106	101	98	97	97
Crude materials . . . . .	81	88	84	90	92	99	96	95	97	109	117	121	120
Chemicals . . . . .	103	95	88	88	93	96	96	97	95	97	100	100	99
Manufactured goods . . . . .	109	96	92	100	103	104	105	104	103	102	105	107	108
Domestic products . . . . .	100	94	92	94	98	101	102	101	101	101	101	101	101
Exported products . . . . .	82	88	81	84	88	98	94	94	97	107	113	116	116
Imported products . . . . .	105	97	92	100	106	110	110	110	110	111	114	116	117
<b>THAILAND (Bangkok)</b>													
General index . . . . .	107	98	114	117	118	123	118	122	124	126	115	117	118
Agricultural produce <sup>d</sup> . . . . .	120	98	136	130	130	143	134	136	146	153	133	133	138
Foodstuff <sup>d</sup> . . . . .	98	96	108	116	115	122	116	123	123	123	111	114	114
Clothes . . . . .	131	99	102	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
Metal . . . . .	135	97	126	139	141	108	116	107	103	105	112	115	116
Construction materials . . . . .	97	103	104	103	105	103	103	103	102	102	102	103	102
<b>VIET-NAM (Saigon-Cholon)</b>													
General index . . . . .	87	105	117	122	123	124	125	122	128	126	117	116	119
Rice and paddy . . . . .	90	83	99	113	106	119	114	111	126	124	96	91	96
Raw materials . . . . .	92	117	145	131	139	126	132	123	125	128	130	133	136
Semi-finished products . . . . .	87	120	123	131	138	129	134	129	130	125	124	128	127
Manufactured products . . . . .	86	120	124	121	111	117	118	118	117	115	118	124	125
Local products . . . . .	89	100	116	123	121	123	112	118	127	125	111	109	112
Imported products . . . . .	83	121	121	124	130	131	133	132	130	128	133	135	134

a. Original base: Burma, 1938-40; China (Taiwan), Jan-Jun 1937 prior to 1959, 1956 since 1959 except indexes of manufactured products and industrial materials for which the base is 1951; India, Apr 1952/Mar 1953; Indonesia, 1938; Japan, 1952; southern Korea, and Philippines, 1955; Thailand, Apr 1938/Mar 1939; Viet-Nam,

1949.

b. Beginning 1959, metals and manufactures thereof.

c. Excluding petroleum.

d. Agricultural produce including paddy, rice meal, copra, rubber, etc.; foodstuff including milled rice, pork, banana, etc.

## 13. PRICE QUOTATIONS OF MAJOR EXPORT COMMODITIES

## PRICE

May	Commodity and country	Unit	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1 9 5 8				1 9 5 9		
										I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
	RICE															
	Burma	£ per L. ton	52.5	60.0	49.0	41.1	35.6	34.2	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	34.2	33.0	33.0	
152	China(Taiwan)	NT\$ per m. ton	2,125	3,527	3,133	2,634	3,776	3,644	3,643	3,643	3,643	3,643	5,307	5,314	5,303	
156	Thailand	£ per L. ton	56.7	63.4	57.3	50.5	48.9	49.8	53.1	51.8	53.4	54.5	52.5	47.4	49.5	
117																
184	SUGAR															
172	China(Taiwan)	US\$ per ton	151.1	98.2	104.9	104.6	104.3	139.3	98.4	102.0	97.5	94.2	99.8	83.6	...	
165	India	Rs. per maund.	30.4	28.4	31.1	28.1	27.9	30.8	32.5	34.8	35.2	36.0	35.7	35.7	...	
191	Indonesia	Rp. per 100kg.	286	285	308	306	302	350	418	375	418	440	440	440	440	
	Philippines	Peso per picul	14.3	15.2	14.9	13.8	14.0	14.8	15.3	15.0	15.4	15.4	14.5	14.5	15.0	
108																
107	TEA															
108	Ceylon	Rs. per lb.	2.30	2.46	3.11	3.30	3.00	2.78	2.75	2.78	2.89	2.67	2.71	2.69	...	
110	China(Taiwan)	NT\$ per kg.	8.71	9.64	11.25	11.49	11.96	10.08	13.20	11.37	12.69	13.44	13.02	17.97	17.69	
110	India	Rs. per lb.	1.64	2.00	3.18	3.05	2.58	2.63	2.52	2.27	2.56	3.09	2.35	2.12	...	
110	Indonesia	Rp. per 100kg.	912	1,037	1,469	1,459	1,072	1,097	1,116	1,100	1,134	1,138	1,081	1,172	...	
...	PEPPER															
...	Cambodia	Rs. per 63.42 kg.	5,004	6,238	4,663	3,507	4,350	4,771	3,465	3,700	3,537	3,550	3,075	2,783	...	
...	India	Rs. per maund	337.7	285.9	162.4	131.6	110.9	77.7	71.7	69.2	68.3	90.0	71.2	94.0	...	
...	Indonesia	Rp. per 100kg.	3,031	2,583	1,478	745	551	469	457	398	502	526	417	408	...	
...	Sarawak	M\$ per picul	447.9	313.7	159.6	109.6	70.2	69.5	66.9	—	63.6*	—	70.0*	...	...	
122	Singapore	M\$ per picul	507.4	395.3	204.8	135.6	94.7	72.8	69.8	64.1	70.9	75.7	68.3	71.5	76.1	
144																
85	HIDES															
121	Pakistan	Rs. per 28 lbs.	24.42	21.61	25.54	31.72	29.49	29.08	29.24	33.17	29.03	28.00	26.75	27.10	38.00	
98																
116	SKINS															
75	India	Rs. per 100 pcs.	266.8	336.0	320.0	287.6	300.4	353.1	336.9	337.5	338.3	321.1	350.8	375.0	...	
85	Pakistan	Rs. per 100 pcs.	...	178.7	208.2	211.9	254.6	287.4	252.5	283.6	242.1	242.8	241.7	256.2	277.5	
105																
108	GROUNDNUTS															
98	India	Rs. per maund	22.94	29.11	21.36	15.94	24.42	25.34	25.15	22.18	23.78	28.21	26.42	26.36	...	
99																
146	COPRA															
144	Ceylon	Rs. per candy	203.8	267.2	246.8	209.5	212.2	239.8	264.8	251.4	260.7	259.0	272.7	299.1	...	
171	Federation of															
153	Malaya	M\$ per picul	28.82	35.30	30.68	26.38	25.70	26.85	35.13	31.50	33.17	34.50	41.33	43.17	44.00	
122	Indonesia	Rp. per 100kg.	169	219	194	193	178	156	179	149	153	186	227	256	...	
167	Philippines	peso per 100kg.	24.63	36.62	30.76	27.12	26.02	28.43	37.70	34.96	35.02	35.83	44.99	51.89	51.75	
138	Singapore	M\$ per picul	29.09	37.59	32.55	28.14	27.45	27.34	33.89	30.87	32.94	32.81	38.96	42.30	44.56	
103																
97	RUBBER, NATURAL															
120	Burma	K. per lb.	1.10†	1.10	0.81	1.29	1.58	1.31	...	1.19	...	...	...	...	...	
99	Cambodia	Rs. per kg.	...	...	13.98	18.75	18.26	16.45	16.47	16.07	15.58	16.37	17.43	17.65	18.41	
108	Ceylon	Rs. per lb.	1.76	1.54	1.36	1.56	1.50	1.43	1.24	1.24	1.20	1.20	1.29	1.29	...	
101	Indonesia	Rp. per 100kg.	853	565	545	888	821	746	641	636	604	640	685	694	769	
116	Singapore	M Cents per lb.	96.07	67.44	67.30	114.16	96.76	88.75	80.25	77.65	74.84	81.19	87.03	87.19	103.74	
117	Thailand	Baht per kg.	10.14	7.30	8.17	13.59	11.25	10.87	10.33	9.76	10.00	10.20	12.01	12.52	14.95	
118																
138	TIMBER															
114	Burma	K. per cu. ton	976	929	876	921	923	888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
101	Federation of															
116	Malaya	M\$ per 50 cu. ft.	150.3	148.2	149.4	156.6	158.2	144.6	143.3	149.0	148.8	136.6	140.6	123.9	123.5	
102	North Borneo	M\$ per 50 cu. ft.	133.9	118.3	82.9	77.9	77.5	66.1	64.7	63.0	65.7	63.8	66.0	65.4	...	
	Philippines	Peso per														
119		1,000 bd. ft.	116	109	117	114	112	105	102	103	102	102	100	102	105	
96	Thailand	Baht per cu. m.	1,933	2,436	3,023	3,614	4,098	4,090	3,867	4,109	4,236	4,017	4,238	4,225	4,271	
136																
127	WOOL, RAW															
125	Pakistan	Rs. per lb.	1.71	2.09	2.25	2.15	2.70	2.77	2.06	2.47	1.83	1.88	2.06	2.16	2.30	
112																
134	COTTON, RAW															
	Burma	K. per lb.	1.75†	1.08	1.34	1.33	1.00	1.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	India	Rs. per 784 lbs.	716.0	710.0	734.0	635.8	786.7	766.7	732.0	755.8	737.0	728.3	694.8	738.1	759.0	
	Pakistan	Rs. per bale	629.7	405.2	443.5	443.6	503.7	511.1	453.6	497.7	481.6	431.9	403.0	403.1	368.8	

## PRICE

## 13. PRICE QUOTATIONS OF MAJOR EXPORT COMMODITIES (Cont'd)

Commodity and country	Unit	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1 9 5 8				1 9 5 9		
									I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
<b>JUTE, RAW</b>															
India	Rs. per 400 lbs.	173	132	148	172	173	207	192	205	198	190	175	185	185	185
Pakistan	Rs. per 400 lbs.	134	106	135	150	187	214	188	193	200	188	172	182	...	...
United Kingdom	£ per L. ton	113	96	102	98	103	114	110	112	114	108	106	112	115	116
<b>HEMP, RAW</b>															
Philippines	Peso per picul	64.0	38.4	28.8	31.0	37.4	46.8	39.2	40.6	30.9	41.3	44.0	47.8	...	...
<b>GROUND NUT OIL</b>															
India	Rs. per quarter	17.32	22.34	15.38	11.92	17.82	19.11	18.79	17.35	18.46	20.47	18.88	18.74	20.34	...
<b>PALM OIL</b>															
Indonesia	Rp. per 100kg.	228	214	204	220	233	232	212	226	218	201	196	201	...	...
<b>COCONUT OIL</b>															
Ceylon	Rs. per L. ton	1,247	1,519	2,454	1,156	1,168	1,256	1,396	1,340	1,390	1,369	1,454	1,607	1,600	...
Philippines	Peso per kg.	0.46	0.69	0.57	0.48	0.45	0.47	0.66	0.60	0.61	0.63	0.82	0.86	0.87	0.86
Singapore	M\$ per picul	48	59	55	44	44	46	54	50	51	52	63	67	69	71
<b>RAYON YARN</b>															
Japan	Yen per lb.	245	229	209	173	172	171	151	155	151	150	148	145	145	145
<b>COTTON PIECE GOODS</b>															
India	Rs. per lb.	1.88	1.89	1.88	1.80	1.94	2.04	1.81	1.86	1.82	1.79	1.77	1.80	1.82	...
Japan	Yen per yd.	63	60	57	50	54	48	42	42	44	43	43	50	50	50
<b>JUTE MANUFACTURES</b>															
India (bag)	Rs. per 100 bags	138.0	98.8	111.8	115.6	111.2	114.6	98.6	101.7	99.4	98.0	95.5	91.6	93.0	...
India (hessian)	Rs. per 100 yd.	55.6	46.1	47.2	45.0	43.0	44.3	43.0	41.2	42.5	44.3	44.0	42.2	42.4	42.4
<b>TIN</b>															
Indonesia	Rp. per m. ton	19,220	19,377	14,215	14,986	16,078	16,011	15,649	16,271	15,751	15,178	15,932	15,299	15,179	15,172
Singapore	M\$ per picul	480.1	363.9	353.6	365.5	387.0	373.2	369.3	363.4	365.8	368.1	380.1	395.7	398.4	398.2
Thailand	Baht per kg.	15.4	8.7	26.9	28.2	28.8	28.9	28.0	27.0	21.9	27.2	28.3	30.8	—	30.4
<b>PETROLEUM, CRUDE</b>															
Indonesia	Rp. per m. ton	74	76	160	160	163	163	181	164	182	182	192	195	181	178
Sarawak	M\$ per m. ton	62	64	65	63	61	64	65	65	65	66	64	...	...	...

## SPECIFICATIONS:

## RICE:

Burma—Average of export contract prices f.o.b. white rice, No. 1 small mills special ngasein.  
 China (Taiwan)—Unit value of export of rice and paddy.  
 Thailand—Export price f.o.b. Bangkok, white rice 5% broken; prior to 1955 export contract price f.o.b.

## SUGAR:

China (Taiwan)—Monthly average price of all kinds of sugar f.o.b. Taiwan ports.  
 India—Wholesale prices, D. 28 Kanpur.  
 Indonesia—Domestic wholesale prices of white sugar, Djakarta.  
 Philippines—Wholesale prices of centrifugal sugar, Manila.

## TEA:

Ceylon—Average prices for all grades f.o.b.  
 China (Taiwan)—Unit value of export of black tea. For 1951, average of Jan.-Jun.  
 India—Export price at Calcutta auctions, leaf, all types.  
 Indonesia—Export prices f.o.b. for B.O.P., O.P., P.S. and B.P.

## PEPPER:

Cambodia—Wholesale prices, black ex-store.  
 India—Wholesale prices, ungarbled (alleppey) Calcutta.  
 Indonesia—Export prices, f.o.b. black Lampung.  
 Sarawak—Unit value of exports of black pepper.  
 Singapore—Wholesale prices, black Lampung.

## HIDES:

Pakistan—Average wholesale prices of Karachi unframed arsinated mixed 12/40 lbs. (buffalo), Karachi.

## SKINS:

India—Wholesale prices of raw goat skin, average quality, Calcutta.  
 Pakistan—Average wholesale prices of sheep skin, Papra (de-wooled all primes), Karachi.

## GROUNDNUTS:

India—Wholesale prices of ground nuts, machine shelled, Cuddalore.

## COPRA:

Ceylon—f.o.b. prices for all grades.  
 Federation of Malaya—Wholesale prices, sundried.  
 Indonesia—Export prices f.o.b. mixed. Prior to August 1951 "f.m.s. and mixed".  
 Philippines—Wholesale prices, resacada, Manila.  
 Singapore—Wholesale prices, sundried.

## RUBBER, NATURAL:

Burma—Unit value of exports.  
 Cambodia—Unit value of exports.  
 Ceylon—f.o.b. prices of all grade of rubber excluding latex.  
 Indonesia—Export prices f.o.b. R.S.S. 1 and Crepe 1.  
 Singapore—Buyers' midday prices, f.o.b. Singapore No. 1 RSS in bales. Since 1952 average of daily prices.  
 Thailand—Unit value of exports of rubber smoked sheet. Annual figures relate to whole kingdom, monthly & quarterly figures relate to Port of Bangkok only.

## TIMBER:

Burma—Unit value of teak exports.  
 Federation of Malaya—Unit value of net exports of timber.  
 North Borneo—Unit value of sawn logs for 1951-1954; sawn logs and veneer logs, non-coniferous from 1955 to date.  
 Philippines—Unit value of exports of logs and lumber.  
 Thailand—Unit value of exports of teak board. Annual figures relate to whole kingdom, monthly and quarterly figures relate to Port of Bangkok only.

## WOOL, RAW:

Pakistan—Unit value of exports.

## COTTON, RAW:

Burma—Unit value of exports.  
 India—Wholesale prices, Jarilla M.G.F., Bombay.  
 Pakistan—Unit value of exports.

## JUTE, RAW:

India—Domestic price at Calcutta, raw lightnings.  
 Pakistan—Domestic/export f.o.b. Chittagong, raw, baled, export firsts.  
 United Kingdom—Domestic/import price c. and f. Dundee, Pakistan mill firsts; prior to June 1951, c.i.f.

## HEMP, RAW:

Philippines—Domestic/export price at Manila, Manila Hemp, Grade G.

## GROUND-NUT OIL:

India—Wholesale prices, naked, Bombay.

## PALM OIL:

Indonesia—Export prices f.o.b.

## COCONUT OIL:

Ceylon—f.o.b. prices for all grades.  
 Philippines—Wholesale prices, Manila.  
 Singapore—f.o.b. Singapore.

## RAYON YARN:

Japan—Export prices f.o.b. viscose, 120 denier hank, 1st grade.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS:

India—Wholesale prices of grey standard shirting 35" x 38 yds. Bombay.

Japan—Export prices f.o.b., heavy shirting s/2003 grey 38".

## JUTE MANUFACTURES:

India—Export prices of bags, B-twills 2½ lbs. 44 X 26½ f.a.s. Calcutta.  
 India—Domestic/export prices of hessian cloth 10½ oz. 40" Calcutta.

## TIN:

Indonesia—Unit value of exports of tin and tin ore.  
 Singapore—Export prices ex-works.  
 Thailand—Unit value of exports of tin ore and tin in concentrates. Annual figures relate to whole kingdom, monthly and quarterly figures relate to Port of Bangkok only.

## PETROLEUM, CRUDE:

Indonesia—Unit value of exports of crude petroleum.  
 Sarawak—Unit value of exports of crude petroleum.



14. INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS 1953=100<sup>a</sup>

PRICE

	1952	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1 9 5 8				1 9 5 9		
							I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
CHINA (Taiwan)													
Prices received by farmers (R)	74	92	102	110	122	122	125	121	119	124	...	...	...
Prices paid by farmers (P)	73	93	101	111	118	120	122	122	118	120	...	...	...
Cultivation cost	73	93	106	113	120	125	126	126	122	124	...	...	...
Domestic expenditure	73	92	100	109	117	117	120	120	116	119	...	...	...
Ratio (R) ÷ (P)	102	99	100	99	103	102	102	99	101	103	...	...	...
INDIA (Punjab)													
Prices received by farmers (R)	94	94	78	97	104	107	96	97	115	122	...	...	...
Prices paid by farmers (P)	102	98	86	96	104	108	102	104	112	117	...	...	...
Cultivation cost	105	92	79	91	95	105	95	98	109	118	...	...	...
Domestic expenditure	101	102	91	99	110	111	106	107	113	116	...	...	...
Ratio (R) ÷ (P)	92	96	90	101	100	99	95	93	102	104	...	...	...
INDIA (West Bengal, 1954=100)													
Prices received by farmers (R)	...	100	102	118	135	143	125	137	160	150	...	...	...
Prices paid by farmers (P)	...	100	98	106	113	119	113	118	125	121	...	...	...
Cultivation cost	...	100	98	103	105	111	105	109	114	114	...	...	...
Domestic expenditure	...	100	97	108	118	124	118	123	131	124	...	...	...
Ratio (R) ÷ (P)	...	100	105	111	119	120	111	116	128	125	...	...	...
JAPAN <sup>b</sup> (Apr 1953-Mar 1954=100)													
Prices received by farmers (R)	85†	98†	95†	98	99	97	98	96	97	97	96	96	...
Prices paid by farmers (P)	98†	103†	101†	102	105	103	105	104	103	102	102	103	...
Cultivation cost	99†	102†	98†	98	102	100	102	102	99	98	97	96	...
Domestic expenditure	97†	103†	103†	103	106	105	106	105	105	105	105	106	...
Ratio (R) ÷ (P)	87†	96†	94†	97	94	94	93	93	94	95	94	94	...

a. Original base: China 1952, India, Punjab, Sep 1938/Aug 1939; West Bengal, 1939; Japan, Apr 1951/Mar 1952.

b. Index numbers of commodity prices in 473 towns or villages. Annual figures prior to 1956 relate to fiscal year April to March.

15. INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING 1953=100<sup>a</sup>

	1952	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1 9 5 8				1 9 5 9		
							I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
A. All items													
BURMA: Rangoon	103	96	98	111	119	115	110	116	125	110	96	96	97
CAMBODIA: Phnom-Penh	78	108	121	127	127	135	130	133	140	139	135	138	...
CEYLON: Colombo	98	100	99	99	101	103	104	103	102	104	103	104	104
CHINA: Taipei	84	102	112	123	133	134	135	133	134	136	137	139	139
HONG KONG	99	98	95	97	98	96	95	95	97	98	105	106	101
INDIA (interim index)	97	95	90	99	104	109	104	106	113	114	110	110	112
IRAN	94	118	122	130	139	140	139	138	139	144	155	165	168
JAPAN (urban)	94	106	105	106	109	108	108	108	109	109	108	109	108
KOREA: Seoul	66	137	231	284	350	339	327	342	343	343	342	350	355
LAOS: Vientiane	74	123	125	141	174	187	171	182	207	189	204	...	...
MALAYA, Federation of	103	94	91	92	96	95	96	95	94	94	93	92	92
PAKISTAN: Karachi	90	98	94	97	106	110	111	112	114	103	101	104	104
Narayanganj	101	84	85	99	104	110	107	107	120	107	104	105	106
PHILIPPINES: Manila	104	99	98	100	102	105	104	105	106	107	104	102	102
SINGAPORE	101	93	91	92	94	92	93	92	91	92	92	...	...
THAILAND: Bangkok	91	100	105	111	118	125	119	128	129	121	120	125	124
VIET-NAM: Saigon	79	113	124	139	133	130	128	127	132	131	134	133	134
B. Food													
BURMA: Rangoon	104	97	96	106	119	115	109	117	128	107	90	...	...
CAMBODIA: Phnom-Penh	76	103	119	130	129	140	134	138	146	146	140	146	...
CEYLON: Colombo	94	100	99	97	99	100	102	100	98	99	98	100	99
CHINA: Taipei	78	102	108	126	137	138	140	135	138	142	142	145	144
HONG KONG	95	95	90	95	95	93	91	91	95	96	108	108	102
INDIA (interim index)	94	93	85	97	103	109	102	105	114	115	109	109	111
INDONESIA: Djakarta	94	106	141	161	177	258	254	226	264	286	306	305	295
IRAN	92	114	114	121	126	120	122	121	118	120	131	147	144
JAPAN (urban)	94	108	105	105	108	106	105	105	107	107	106	107	104
KOREA: Seoul	77	116	206	282	339	310	289	324	324	301	295	310	316
LAOS: Vientiane	70	122	118	122	157	174	151	167	208	170	198	...	...
MALAYA, Federation of	103	90	87	88	93	91	93	92	90	91	90	88	88
PAKISTAN: Karachi	93	98	95	100	113	117	119	120	123	108	105	110	110
Narayanganj	103	79	80	97	102	105	104	103	108	106	101	100	101
PHILIPPINES: Manila	106	99	98	101	105	111	110	110	112	113	106	102	102
SINGAPORE	101	91	88	89	91	87	90	87	86	86	86	...	...
THAILAND: Bangkok	91	98	103	108	117	126	118	130	131	121	118	125	123
VIET-NAM: Saigon	80	107	121	140	129	125	123	121	129	127	128	123	125

GENERAL NOTES: All figures refer to working class expenditures except for the following countries: China (Taiwan), public servants; Hong Kong, clerical and technical workers; Indonesia, government employees; Japan, urban population; southern Korea, salary workers and wage earners; Laos, middle class; Singapore, low income clerks and labourers; Thailand, low salaried workers and civil servants.

a. Original base: Burma, 1941; Cambodia, 1949; Ceylon, 1952; China (Taiwan), Jan-Jun 1937 prior to 1959, 1958 since 1959; Hong Kong, Mar 1947; India, 1949; Indonesia July 1938; Japan, 1951 for period prior to 1955, 1955 for subsequent years; southern Korea, 1955; Laos, Dec 1948; Federation of Malaya, Jan. 1949; Pakistan, Apr 1948/Mar 1949; Philippines, 1955; Singapore, 1939; Thailand, Apr 1938/Mar 1939; Viet-Nam, 1949.

## EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

## 16. EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

Base for index numbers, 1953<sup>a</sup>

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1 9 5 8				1 9 5 9		
							I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
CEYLON													
Index of wages													
Tea and rubber estate workers <sup>b</sup>	100	102	106	107	108	110	110	110	109	110	109	109	110
Government workers (Colombo) <sup>c</sup>	100	100	104	106	109	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Index of real wages													
Tea and rubber estate workers <sup>b</sup>	100	103	107	108	107	107	106	107	107	106	107	105	107
Government workers (Colombo) <sup>c</sup>	100	101	106	107	107	121	120	121	122	120	122	120	120
CHINA (Taiwan)													
Employment <sup>d</sup> (thousand)													
Mining	57	53	55	66	74	74	72	73	72	74	72	...	...
Manufacturing	238	258	258	260	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	...	...
Transport	55	64	66	68	71	73	71	71	71	73	73	...	...
Index of earnings <sup>e</sup>													
Mining	100	105	131	174	227	243	247	249	237	239	240	...	...
Manufacturing	100	111	125	141	155	165	165	160	162	170	179	...	...
Index of real earnings <sup>e</sup>													
Mining	100	110	124	150	184	194	197	198	191	189	183	...	...
Manufacturing	100	117	119	122	125	131	132	127	130	135	137	...	...
FED. OF MALAYA <sup>f</sup>													
Employment (thousand)													
Estate <sup>g</sup>	...	297	309	309	307	314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rubber	...	268	278	280	277	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin mining	...	35	40	40	38	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government	...	...	171	171	189	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INDIA													
Employment <sup>h</sup> (thousand)													
Factories under Factory Act	2,528	2,590	2,690	3,402	3,480	3,191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton mills	744	741	758	807	812	770	782	748	768	782	766	757	...
Coal mines <sup>i</sup>	338	332	341	333	350	364	367	362	359	368	377	...	...
Central government <sup>j</sup>													
Office workers	213	221	251	281	300	313	303	307	311	313	315	317	...
Manual workers	403	412	396	388	389	401	391	396	399	401	404	405	...
Wages or earnings (rupees)													
Cotton mills <sup>k</sup> (Bombay, monthly)	96.0	96.3	94.8	98.8	104.2	111.8	108.3	109.4	115.0	114.5	112.8	113.8	...
Coal mines <sup>l</sup> (Jahria, weekly)	13.2	14.2	14.2	17.4	20.5	22.0	21.6	22.3	21.9	22.1	22.5	23.0	...
JAPAN													
Employment <sup>m</sup> (million)													
All industries	39.1	39.6	40.9	41.7	42.8	43.1	40.9	44.2	43.7	43.7	41.2	43.9	45.4
Agriculture, forestry & hunting	16.9	16.5	16.9	16.4	16.1	15.5	13.4	16.7	16.3	15.4	12.4	15.8	17.7
Mining	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
Manufacturing	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.6	8.1	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.3	8.3
Construction	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.0
Commerce	5.8	6.3	6.7	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.4	7.5	7.5
Transportation and communication and other public utilities	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
Services (non-government)	3.7	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.2
Index of earnings <sup>n</sup>													
Mining	100	101	108	118	137	140	115	117	164	165	119	122	130
Manufacturing	100	105	109	120	124	127	108	119	130	151	112	116	114
Index of real earnings <sup>n</sup>													
Mining	100	95	103	112	125	130	107	108	151	152	109	111	120
Manufacturing	100	99	104	113	114	117	100	110	120	139	103	106	105
Daily money wages of agricultural labour, male (yen)	257	285	301	308	323	337	308	352	347	341	319	331	...
KOREA, southern													
Wages or earnings <sup>o</sup> (thousand hwan)													
Mining	...	...	...	...	31.6	35.7	34.7	36.0	35.2	36.9	36.6	36.9	38.0
Manufacturing	...	...	...	...	22.3	24.1	22.9	23.4	24.3	25.7	25.6	26.2	26.3
PHILIPPINES													
Index of employment <sup>p</sup>													
Mining	100	77	81	81	77	72	70	71	72	75	77	...	...
Manufacturing	100	106	106	107	113	113	115	112	111	115	120	...	...
Index of wages <sup>q</sup> (Manila)													
Skilled	100	101	101	101	101	104	104	103	105	104	105	106	106
Unskilled	100	99	102	103	102	103	102	103	103	104	105	103	103
Index of real wages <sup>r</sup> (Manila)													
Skilled	100	105	106	104	101	101	102	101	101	101	104	107	108
Unskilled	100	103	107	106	103	100	100	100	99	100	104	105	105
THAILAND													
Employment in mining <sup>s</sup> (thousand)	16.1	14.7	15.6	16.6	17.4	14.9	16.6	14.8	14.3	14.1	13.9	14.0	13.9

a. Original bases for wages or earnings index: Ceylon, 1939; China (Taiwan), June 1949; Japan, 1955; Philippines, 1955.

b. Daily rates of minimum wages (basic wages plus special allowance).

c. Monthly wage rates for unskilled male workers in government employment.

d. Staff and permanent workers at end of period.

e. Daily average of wages and allowances including payment in kind.

f. June for 1954, August for 1955, July for 1956 to 1958.

g. Comprising rubber, oil palm, coconut, tea and pineapple.

h. Daily averages.

i. Average daily employment in all coal mines governed by the Indian Mines Act. Monthly figures are slightly short of total coverage.

j. Central Government establishments excluding railways. Office workers comprise administrative, executive and clerical staff; manual workers comprise skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers.

k. Monthly minimum basic wages plus dearness allowance.

m. Average weekly earnings (basic wages plus dearness allowance and other payments) of underground miners and loaders in coal mines.

n. From 1953, average for the week ending on the last day of the month, except for December when the week prior to holiday seasons was chosen.

o. Average monthly cash earnings per regular workers.

q. Total monthly average earnings of regular employees based on the payroll returns from about 400 constant sample establishments throughout the country engaged in mining and manufacturing (excluding tobacco and salt manufacturing).

r. Comprises all full and part-time employees of 600 cooperating establishments in the Philippines who were on the payroll, i.e., who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Excluding proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants and unpaid workers.

t. Daily average wage rates of all classes of workers.

# 17. CURRENCY AND BANKING

End of period

## FINANCE

Country and item	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1 9 5 8				1 9 5 9		
							I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
BURMA (million kyats)													
Money supply	753	842	1,116	1,343	1,106	1,311	1,276	1,283	1,298	1,311	1,584	1,615	1,622
Currency: net active	500	567	725	830	746	853	891	875	839	853	1,120	1,149	1,139
Deposit money	253	275	391	513	360	458	385	408	459	458	464	466	483
Private time deposits (Commercial banks)	52	77	122	103	100	118	102	108	117	118	122	122	111
Government deposits	498	297	248	248	282	281	360	274	293	281	300	317	319
Union Bank of Burma	464	183	130	117	77	50	133	48	55	50	44	47	49
Commercial Bank <sup>a</sup>	34	114	118	131	205	231	227	227	238	231	256	270	270
Bank clearings	234	241	283	333	356	310	350	296	312	280	280	290	348
Foreign assets	1,058	643	540	652	446	576	449	548	613	576	599	600	640
Union Bank of Burma	991	555	415	535	382	490	383	473	538	490	501	527	574
Commercial banks	67	88	124	117	64	86	66	75	75	86	98	73	66
Claims on private sector (commercial banks)	161	212	216	250	343	270	359	304	273	270	298	303	312
Claims on government	213	543	941	1,020	1,002	1,185	1,225	1,109	1,141	1,185	1,454	1,465	1,420
Union Bank of Burma <sup>b</sup>	151	388	652	662	762	710	849	687	609	710	946	911	852
Commercial banks	62	155	289	358	240	475	376	422	532	475	508	554	568
Rates of interest (% per annum)													
Call money rate	1.10	0.98	1.27	0.94	1.42	1.60	2.92	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Yield of long term gov't bonds <sup>c</sup>	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Exchange rate (selling)	4.775	4.808	4.778	4.808	4.775	4.785	4.760	4.775	4.780	4.785	4.760	4.760	4.760
CAMBODIA (million riels)													
Money supply			999	1,058	1,355	1,472	1,498	1,584	1,588	1,472	1,699	1,686	1,784
Currency: in circulation													
Demand deposits in commercial banks			1,035	1,104	693	885	696	874	895	885	948	1,010	1,047
Private time deposits			37	15	84	76	111	111	100	76	89	129	131
Bank clearings	125	273	446	412	481	520	564	489	513	514	523	593	501
Foreign assets			1,968	2,559	2,911	3,442	3,250	3,367	3,540	3,442	3,506	3,608	3,681
Banque Nationale du Cambodge			1,751	2,454	2,756	3,366	3,158	3,291	3,435	3,366	3,445	3,543	3,614
Commercial banks			217	105	155	76	92	76	105	76	62	66	67
Claims on private sector			329	563	812	776	905	840	791	776	787	796	837
Claims on government by Banque Nationale du Cambodge			1,014	1,014	1,014	1,014	1,014	1,014	1,014	1,014	1,014	1,014	1,014
CEYLON (million rupees)													
Money supply	827	957	1,073	1,127	1,040	1,077	1,023	1,015	1,072	1,077	1,089	1,084	1,096
Currency: net active	335	342	384	401	435	530	438	475	501	530	529	534	539
Deposit money	492	615	688	726	605	547	585	540	571	547	560	550	527
Private time deposits	387	420	451	513	560	618	560	580	592	618	630	633	641
Government deposits	53	69	116	176	128	164	144	144	183	164	146	142	144
Central Bank of Ceylon	7	16	42	67	12	28	25	14	12	28	15	21	20
Commercial banks	46	53	74	109	116	136	119	130	171	136	131	121	123
Bank clearings	671	684	758	735	730	661	651	573	769	652	690	748	686
Bank debits <sup>d</sup>	1,148	1,107	1,060	1,063	1,111	970	966	882	1,082	951	1,004	1,058	980
Foreign assets	342	656	880	898	700	653	716	599	657	653	641	624	622
Central Bank of Ceylon	245	524	655	737	591	539	598	493	534	539	530	512	505
Commercial banks	97	132	225	161	109	114	118	105	122	114	111	112	117
Claims on the private sector (commercial banks)	207	247	256	344	399	436	392	417	436	436	452	445	445
Claims on government	788	622	601	682	771	918	758	875	872	918	943	978	992
Central Bank of Ceylon	227	27	18	11	88	261	81	208	228	261	273	304	316
Other banks	561	595	583	671	683	656	673	663	639	656	670	673	676
Rates of interest (% per annum)													
Call money rate	0.96	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.08	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Treasury bill rate	1.91	1.59	0.79	0.68	0.88	1.54	1.41	1.51	1.59	1.67	1.82	1.84	1.90
Yield of long term gov't bonds <sup>e</sup>	3.85	3.79	3.13	3.04	2.99	2.91	2.96	2.92	2.89	2.86	2.80	2.80	2.79
Exchange rate (selling)	4.762	4.795	4.772	4.800	4.765	4.755	4.752	4.762	4.755	4.755	4.752	4.749	4.749
CHINA (Taiwan, million new Taiwan dollars)													
Money supply	1,617	2,103	2,636	3,261	3,938	5,238	3,999	4,098	4,582	5,238	5,184	5,248	5,351
Currency: net active	1,072	1,340	1,604	1,883	2,228	2,927	2,205	2,250	2,679	2,927	2,837	2,877	2,871
Deposit money	545	763	1,032	1,378	1,710	2,310	1,794	1,848	1,903	2,310	2,346	2,371	2,480
Private time deposits	698	887	1,010	1,049	1,473	2,687	1,683	1,785	2,288	2,687	3,026	3,169	3,421
Government deposits	584	810	998	1,295	1,606	1,738	1,714	1,686	1,720	1,738	1,905	1,851	1,872
Bank of Taiwan	536	743	826	1,167	1,441	1,551	1,520	1,490	1,504	1,551	1,694	1,658	1,669
Other banks	48	67	172	128	164	188	194	196	217	188	211	193	203
Counterpart funds	637	631	1,405	1,485	1,678	1,623	1,799	1,606	1,760	1,623	1,729	1,797	2,046
Bank clearings	1,740	1,720	2,887	3,857	5,121	5,410	5,369	5,787	4,914	5,568	5,788	6,678	6,800
Foreign assets (Bank of Taiwan: net)	412	134	504	528	649	1,708	791	1,353	1,279	1,708	1,706	1,766	1,871
Claims on private sector <sup>f</sup>	816	1,283	2,048	2,286	3,131	4,414	3,237	3,394	3,967	4,414	4,986	5,208	5,485
Bank of Taiwan	79	167	402	470	731	1,023	714	777	977	1,023	1,125	1,147	1,276
Other banks	737	1,116	1,646	1,816	2,400	3,391	2,523	2,617	2,991	3,391	3,861	4,061	4,209
Claims on government <sup>g</sup>	1,108	1,477	1,687	2,020	2,388	2,444	2,465	2,350	2,609	2,444	2,528	2,576	2,544
Bank of Taiwan	1,092	1,445	1,652	1,974	2,338	2,356	2,409	2,285	2,535	2,356	2,430	2,477	2,445
Other banks	16	32	35	46	50	88	57	65	74	83	99	99	99
Claims on official entities <sup>h</sup>	1,342	1,596	1,958	2,475	2,817	3,058	2,875	2,815	3,165	3,058	3,009	2,915	2,857
Bank of Taiwan	1,257	1,506	1,860	2,385	2,739	2,956	2,801	2,733	3,083	2,956	2,927	2,847	2,790
Commercial banks	85	90	98	90	78	102	74	82	82	102	82	68	67



## FINANCE

## 17. CURRENCY AND BANKING (Cont'd)

End of period

Country and item	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1 9 5 8				1 9 5 9		
							I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
CHINA (Taiwan, million new Taiwan dollars) (Cont'd)													
Exchange rate													
Buying: Sugar, Rice, etc. . . . .	14.49	15.55	20.35	20.35	20.35	36.08	20.35	24.58	25.48	36.08	36.08	36.08	36.08
Other Exports (private) . . . . .	15.55	15.55	26.35	26.35	26.35		26.35	36.08	36.08				
Non-trade (private) . . . . .	15.55	15.55	29.05	29.05	29.05		29.05	36.08	36.08				
Selling: Government Imports . . . . .	15.65	18.78	24.78	24.78	24.78	36.38	24.78	24.78	24.78	36.38	36.38	36.38	36.38
Non-trade . . . . .	18.78	18.78	24.78	24.78	24.78		24.78	36.38	36.38				
FEDERATION OF MALAYA													
and SINGAPORE (million Malayan dollars)													
Money supply . . . . .	1,086	1,068	1,267	1,268	1,230	1,240	1,210	1,184	1,190	1,240	1,279	...	...
Currency: net active . . . . .	646	711	861	892	889	895	880	865	861	895	924	...	...
Deposit money . . . . .	440	357	406	376	341	345	330	319	329	345	355	...	...
Time deposits <sup>h</sup> . . . . .	221	243	338	317	302	352	318	322	338	352	364	...	...
Bank debits <sup>h</sup> . . . . .	...	...	1,438	1,600	1,679	1,628	1,679	1,508	1,625	1,707	1,714	...	...
Foreign assets . . . . .	1,215	1,290	1,541	1,470	1,374	1,394	1,327	1,340	1,345	1,394	1,346	...	...
Currency Board . . . . .	827	892	965	992	1,004	1,010	1,010	985	980	1,010	1,040	1,040	...
Other banks (net) . . . . .	388	398	576	478	371	384	317	355	365	384	306	...	...
Claims on private sector . . . . .	179	217	244	292	330	349	389	370	377	349	379	...	...
Claims on government . . . . .	35	43	37	45	48	51	49	49	49	51	55	...	...
Exchange rate (par rate) . . . . .	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.04	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.05	3.05	3.05
HONG KONG (million HK dollars)													
Money supply . . . . .	802	728	727	732	755	772	755	754	756	772	789	789	789
Currency notes: in circulation . . . . .	802	728	727	732	755	772	755	754	756	772	789	789	789
Bank clearings . . . . .	1,035	1,140	1,160	1,276	1,412	1,309	1,394	1,300	1,235	1,307	1,218	1,445	1,384
INDIA (thousand million rupees)													
Money supply . . . . .	17.09	18.32	20.47	21.79	22.76	23.50	23.89	23.80	23.15	23.50	24.99	25.81	25.36
Currency: net active . . . . .	11.66	12.25	13.86	14.85	15.27	16.06	16.07	15.99	15.35	16.06	17.25	17.74	17.64
Deposit money . . . . .	5.43	6.08	6.61	6.93	7.49	7.43	7.82	7.80	7.79	7.43	7.74	8.07	7.72
Private time deposits . . . . .	4.68	5.26	6.13	6.98	8.93	11.40	9.62	10.24	10.73	11.40	11.84	12.11	11.53
Government deposits . . . . .													
(Reserve Bank of India) . . . . .	1.16	0.60	0.59	0.65	0.59	0.62	0.52	0.65	0.54	0.62	0.63	0.61	0.81
Bank clearings . . . . .	5.49	5.58	6.52	7.03	7.41	7.96	8.23	7.48	7.96	8.19	8.89	9.23	8.49
Foreign assets (Reserve Bank of India) . . . . .	7.63	7.71	7.75	6.48	4.15	3.07	3.85	3.35	3.02	3.07	3.31	3.21	3.17
Claims on private sector . . . . .	5.47	6.16	7.04	8.84	10.14	10.38	11.06	10.88	10.22	10.38	11.60	11.83	11.84
Commercial banks . . . . .	5.28	5.95	6.78	8.48	9.59	9.64	10.48	10.20	9.51	9.64	10.85	11.04	11.04
Cooperative banks . . . . .	0.19	0.21	0.26	0.36	0.55	0.74	0.58	0.68	0.71	0.74	0.75	0.79	0.80
Claims on government . . . . .	11.78	12.11	14.05	16.93	21.88	26.33	23.64	24.68	25.33	26.33	26.91	28.04	28.21
Reserve Bank of India . . . . .	6.06	6.04	7.13	9.82	14.13	16.35	15.67	16.20	15.86	16.35	17.03	18.11	18.09
Other banks . . . . .	4.58	4.98	5.74	5.96	6.63	8.84	6.81	7.28	8.37	8.84	8.67	8.71	8.86
Treasury currency . . . . .	1.14	1.09	1.18	1.15	1.12	1.14	1.16	1.20	1.10	1.14	1.21	1.22	1.26
Rates of interest (% per annum)													
Call money rate . . . . .	2.12	2.35	2.59	3.21	3.27	...	3.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yield of long-term gov't bonds <sup>Δ</sup> . . . . .	3.64	3.65	3.72	3.92	4.13	4.17	4.23	4.22	4.16	4.09	4.05	4.05	4.06
Exchange rate (selling) . . . . .	4.768	4.808	4.778	4.805	4.770	4.780	4.753	4.775	4.770	4.780	4.755	4.753	4.760
INDONESIA (thousand million rupiah)													
Money supply . . . . .	7.49	11.12	12.23	13.39	18.91	29.37	19.62	21.65	23.93	29.37	30.02	...	...
Currency: net active . . . . .	5.22	7.47	8.65	9.37	14.09	19.87	13.97	15.42	16.46	19.87	20.09	...	...
Deposit money . . . . .	2.27	3.64	3.59	4.02	4.82	9.49	5.65	6.23	7.47	9.49	9.93	...	...
Private time deposits . . . . .	0.27	0.27	0.33	0.29	0.29	0.34	0.29	0.28	0.33	0.34	0.35	...	...
Foreign assets (net) . . . . .	2.02	1.73	2.74	1.66	1.26	2.48	0.62	1.72	1.90	2.48	2.89	...	...
Bank Indonesia (net) . . . . .	1.30	1.15	1.95	0.90	0.58	2.15	0.29	1.43	1.55	2.15	2.52	...	...
Gross foreign assets . . . . .	2.40	2.89	3.50	2.89	2.55	2.48	2.15	2.01	1.98	2.48	2.74	...	...
Foreign liabilities <sup>Δ</sup> . . . . .	1.10	1.74	1.55	1.99	1.97	0.33	1.86	0.58	0.43	0.33	0.22	...	...
Other banks . . . . .	0.72	0.58	0.79	0.76	0.68	0.33	0.33	0.29	0.35	0.33	0.37	...	...
Claims on private sector . . . . .	2.40	2.83	4.02	5.05	4.47	6.56	4.75	5.58	6.92	6.56	7.91	...	...
Bank Indonesia . . . . .	0.44	0.46	0.86	1.00	0.74	1.77	1.26	1.19	2.03	1.77	1.85	...	...
Other banks . . . . .	1.96	2.37	3.16	4.05	3.73	4.79	3.49	4.39	4.89	4.79	6.06	...	...
Claims on government . . . . .	5.92	9.26	9.30	11.46	20.77	30.60	22.88	24.16	26.41	30.60	...	...	...
Bank Indonesia . . . . .	5.40	8.61	8.50	10.58	19.15	28.46	21.29	22.58	24.31	28.46	...	...	...
Other banks . . . . .	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.67	1.03	0.61	0.56	1.05	1.03	...	...	...
Treasury currency . . . . .	0.50	0.63	0.78	0.84	0.95	1.11	0.98	1.02	1.05	1.11	...	...	...
Exchange rate:													
Principal export rate . . . . .	11.36	11.36	11.36	11.36-13.57	22.7	30.3	29.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3
Principal import rate . . . . .	11.44	11.44	11.48-22.95	11.48-22.95	28.4-42.6	37.9-56.8	36.6-54.9	37.9-56.8	37.9-56.8	37.9-56.8	37.9-56.8	37.9-56.8	37.9-56.8
Other import rate . . . . .	22.89	15.26-22.89	34.42-57.38	28.68-57.38	56.8-78.1	75.8-104.2	73.2-100.6	75.8-104.2	75.8-104.2	75.8-104.2	75.8-104.2	75.8-104.2	75.8-104.2



## 17. CURRENCY AND BANKING (Cont'd)

## FINANCE

End of period

Country and Item	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1 9 5 8				1 9 5 9		
							I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
IRAN (billion rials)													
Money supply	18.17	18.52	20.22	23.59	27.70	36.33	31.17	30.86	34.03	36.33	36.70	35.76	...
Currency: net active	16.51	16.84	17.71	20.78	24.26	27.79	25.98	25.76	27.79	27.79	30.83	29.41	...
Deposit money	1.66	1.68	2.51	2.81	3.44	7.00	5.19	5.10	6.24	7.00	5.86	6.35	...
Private time deposits	3.26	3.68	4.12	5.31	5.79	...	6.26	7.14	7.51	7.30	8.78	8.89	8.41
Government deposits	3.49	3.97	4.08	4.57	6.07	8.08	6.10	6.51	7.35	8.08	7.53	8.38	9.62
Bank debits	10.88	13.98	15.33	16.80	18.20	20.71	21.35	18.17	18.18	25.14	21.15	...	...
Foreign assets <sup>a</sup> (National bank)	7.12	6.76	7.11	8.44	18.57	19.13	20.94	19.66	20.49	19.13	17.29	21.24	18.04
Claims on private sector	6.46	8.06	9.71	10.81	13.99	22.61	16.12	17.68	19.78	22.61	25.28	25.26	26.79
National Bank	3.47	4.49	5.72	7.45	8.37	12.73	10.12	10.46	11.43	12.73	13.89	13.64	13.85
Commercial banks	2.99	3.57	3.99	3.36	5.61	9.88	6.00	7.22	8.35	9.88	11.40	11.63	12.94
Claims on government (National bank)	11.00	11.24	11.08	11.94	12.59	14.14	12.86	13.52	14.39	14.14	14.90	13.63	14.19
Claims on official entities (National bank)	5.02	5.82	6.24	6.88	9.09	12.27	8.68	9.41	9.73	12.27	12.74	10.33	12.95
Exchange rate: selling	90.50	84.50	76.50	76.50	76.50	76.50	76.50	76.50	76.50	76.50	76.50	76.50	76.50
JAPAN (thousand million yen)													
Money supply	...	2,013	2,331	2,714	2,824	3,185	2,547	2,555	2,655	3,185	2,959	...	...
Currency: net active	...	523	626	720	750	794	592	623	595	795	646	...	...
Deposit money	...	1,490	1,705	1,994	2,070	...	1,954	1,929	2,060	2,386	2,312	...	...
Time deposits (other banks)	...	2,534	3,064	3,837	4,767	5,867	5,026	5,247	5,547	5,867	6,195	...	...
Government deposits	...	171	179	210	221	251	413	245	250	251	355	...	...
Bank of Japan	58	67	61	66	46	54	236	37	50	54	181	...	...
Other banks	...	104	118	144	175	197	177	208	200	197	174	...	...
Bank clearings	2,080	2,430	2,750	3,342	4,264	4,745	4,463	4,552	4,832	5,132	4,585	4,741	4,311
Foreign assets	...	302	447	457	272	396	298	322	321	396	437	...	...
Bank of Japan	19	31	170	153	6	91	9	6	37	91	122	...	...
Foreign Exchange Fund	297	342	289	355	282	305	312	331	278	305	326	...	...
Other banks	...	9	12	51	4	...	5	3	6	...	11	...	...
Claims on private sector	...	4,164	4,684	5,917	7,253	8,501	7,471	7,735	8,107	8,501	8,839	...	...
Claims on government	...	264	450	465	471	675	485	264	357	675	609	...	...
Rates of interest (% per annum)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Call money rate (Tokyo)	7.82	7.84	7.36	6.57	10.94	9.69	10.95	10.22	9.37	8.22	8.34	8.40	8.03
Yield of long-term gov't bonds <sup>m</sup>	6.68	7.01	6.33	6.34	6.33	6.32	6.32	6.32	6.32	6.32	6.32	...	...
Exchange rate (par rate)	360.0	360.0	360.0	360.0	360.0	360.0	360.0	360.0	360.0	360.0	360.0	360.0	360.0
KOREA, southern (thousand million hwan)													
Money supply	33.6	61.9	99.6	136.1	158.4	213.5	161.4	165.0	182.4	213.5	233.5	228.1	211.9
Currency: in circulation	22.4	40.1	58.8	73.4	86.2	111.1	74.3	72.9	88.4	111.1	98.8	98.6	96.6
Deposit money	11.2	21.8	40.8	62.8	72.2	102.4	87.0	92.1	94.1	102.4	134.8	129.5	115.3
Uncleared checks and bills	2.0	4.2	6.0	15.2	13.2	20.9	14.2	15.9	16.7	20.9	22.8	18.1	2.3
Time deposits <sup>n</sup>	3.8	5.0	10.0	16.9	17.7	24.0	19.6	20.2	21.9	24.0	29.6	32.4	36.5
Bank clearings	21.4	51.8	107.4	207.7	201.2	226.9	188.9	223.9	225.6	267.9	274.9	283.0	322.2
Government deposits	15.9	17.6	33.4	68.0	133.0	125.9	132.5	130.4	126.1	125.9	122.3	126.0	124.5
Counterpart funds	0.2	16.1	14.2	83.0	115.9	104.4	135.9	135.4	122.1	104.4	114.3	98.4	100.1
Foreign assets (Bank of Korea)	12.6	8.4	14.2	15.7	23.7	39.6	27.2	25.8	30.5	39.6	41.0	41.8	39.3
Gross foreign assets	19.6	19.4	47.4	48.6	57.0	72.4	60.0	58.4	63.4	72.4	73.9	74.5	71.4
Foreign liabilities <sup>p</sup>	4.4	8.5	23.4	23.1	23.5	23.1	23.0	22.8	23.0	23.1	23.1	23.0	22.3
Revaluation proceeds	2.6	2.5	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8
Claims on private sector	20.8	24.0	42.6	76.6	113.4	162.7	115.4	115.9	139.5	162.7	175.5	176.4	179.8
Bank of Korea	5.5	2.0	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3
Other banks	15.3	22.0	37.1	70.8	107.5	157.3	109.6	110.0	133.8	157.3	170.2	170.9	174.5
Claims on government	24.7	68.0	111.4	213.4	304.9	308.3	311.6	318.8	312.0	308.3	324.9	312.0	313.3
Bank of Korea	24.1	66.9	109.5	209.7	299.9	303.4	306.3	313.7	306.9	303.4	320.1	307.2	308.6
Other banks	0.6	1.1	1.9	3.7	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8
Claims on official entities	4.7	0.9	3.5	5.4	9.6	17.5	9.6	9.5	13.7	17.5	17.3	17.0	17.0
Bank of Korea	1.8	0.5	2.7	4.0	8.0	16.0	8.0	8.0	12.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
Commercial banks	2.9	0.4	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1
Exchange rate (official)	180	180	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
PAKISTAN (million rupees)													
Money supply	3,568	3,856	4,546	4,933	5,238	5,512	5,304	5,367	5,292	5,512	5,517	5,551	5,551
Currency: in circulation	2,372	2,575	2,990	3,464	3,582	3,742	3,622	3,627	3,460	3,742	3,656	3,662	3,630
Deposit money	1,196	1,281	1,556	1,469	1,655	1,770	1,682	1,740	1,832	1,770	1,741	1,787	1,837
Time deposits	644	808	889	968	1,082	1,179	1,124	1,190	1,225	1,179	1,171	1,199	1,234
Bank clearings <sup>q</sup>	536	555	593	696	761	789	822	761	758	816	928	893	860
Government deposits	216	173	152	432	764	822	758	817	677	822	838	868	851
Foreign assets (State Bank of Pakistan) <sup>r</sup>	935	1,038	1,648	1,659	1,268	1,228	1,389	1,231	1,035	1,228	1,234	1,234	1,237
Claims on private sector (scheduled banks)	802	984	1,183	1,256	1,294	1,314	1,327	1,177	1,249	1,314	1,290	1,220	1,140
Claims on government	2,280	2,571	2,501	3,056	3,683	3,998	3,664	3,900	3,895	3,998	3,981	3,969	3,961
State Bank of Pakistan	1,247	1,404	1,205	1,663	2,125	2,329	2,064	2,232	2,230	2,329	2,291	2,264	2,233
Other banks	820	937	1,036	1,110	1,260	1,367	1,296	1,362	1,371	1,367	1,382	1,395	1,424
Treasury currency	213	230	260	283	298	302	304	305	294	302	308	310	304
Claims on provincial governments	98	145	122	117	228	256	266	219	172	256	194	289	322
State Bank of Pakistan	8	53	12	2	119	122	155	110	51	133	60	154	188
Scheduled banks	91	92	110	115	109	134	111	109	121	134	134	134	134
Rates of interest (% per annum)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Call money rate	1.01	1.30	1.45	2.04	2.03	1.66	2.67	1.05	0.62	2.29	2.43	2.37	1.18
Yield of long-term government banks <sup>s</sup>	3.06	3.14	3.15	3.15	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.21	3.22	3.23	3.23
Exchange rate (selling)	3.320	3.340	4.782	4.805	4.778	4.785	4.760	4.767	4.778	4.785	4.762	4.760	4.768

## FINANCE

## 17. CURRENCY AND BANKING (Cont'd)

End of period

Country and item	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1 9 5 8				1 9 5 9		
							I	II	III	IV	I	Apr	May
PHILIPPINES (million pesos)													
Money supply . . . . .	1,224	1,227	1,336	1,499	1,598	1,738	1,611	1,638	1,655	1,738	1,826	1,807	1,776
Currency: net active . . . . .	666	677	670	719	782	818	765	747	786	818	807	825	826
Deposit money . . . . .	558	550	666	780	817	919	846	891	869	919	1,019	982	950
Private time deposits . . . . .	461	526	586	658	803	868	832	850	858	868	911	925	931
Bank clearings . . . . .	520	550	614	739	876	915	936	914	917	895	995	1,016	1,035
Bank debits <sup>u</sup> . . . . .	743	815	921	1,145	1,335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government deposits . . . . .	150	132	196	281	169	225	188	280	198	225	204	311	...
Central Bank of the Philippines . . . . .	55	32	63	112	56	154	85	192	115	154	143	248	...
Philippine National Bank . . . . .	95	100	133	168	113	71	102	93	83	71	61	63	60
Foreign assets (net) . . . . .	593	545	418	450	201	182	219	216	235	182	215	216	245
Central Bank . . . . .	481	415	310	322	62	75	83	83	96	75	83	89	109
Other banks . . . . .	112	130	108	118	139	107	136	133	139	107	133	129	137
Claims on private sector (other banks) . . . . .	848	939	1,106	1,254	1,513	1,588	1,468	1,439	1,491	1,588	1,633	1,643	1,643
Claims on government . . . . .	439	417	577	707	780	907	815	901	817	907	919	1,016	...
Central Bank of the Philippines . . . . .	344	304	349	381	632	762	654	752	671	762	767	864	...
Other banks . . . . .	95	113	228	326	147	144	161	148	146	144	152	152	158
Claims on official entities . . . . .	124	160	226	268	376	462	421	512	463	462	494	480	478
Central Bank of the Philippines <sup>v</sup> . . . . .	52	115	185	198	315	393	351	378	401	393	407	398	394
Other banks . . . . .	71	45	41	68	60	69	70	134	62	69	87	82	84
Exchange rate (selling) . . . . .	2.358-2.015	2.358-2.015	2.358-2.015	2.015	2.015	2.015	2.015	2.015	2.015	2.015	2.015	2.015	2.015
THAILAND (million baht)													
Money supply . . . . .	5,660	6,245	7,195	7,700	8,041	8,342 <sup>f</sup>	8,343	7,878	8,055	8,342 <sup>f</sup>	8,557	8,464	8,347
Currency: net active . . . . .	4,016	4,548	5,176	5,419	5,577	5,504 <sup>f</sup>	5,769	5,373	5,325	5,504 <sup>f</sup>	5,774	5,737	5,664
Deposit money . . . . .	1,644	1,697	2,019	2,281	2,464	2,838 <sup>f</sup>	2,574	2,504	2,730	2,838 <sup>f</sup>	2,783	2,725	2,683
Time deposits . . . . .	518	652	824	1,048	1,223	1,459	1,238	1,321	1,365	1,459	1,452	...	...
Government deposits . . . . .	1,221	974	1,110	1,244	1,362	1,287	1,395	1,427	1,345	1,287	...	...	...
Bank of Thailand . . . . .	975	693	763	1,132	1,120	1,086	1,161	1,189	1,113	1,086	...	...	...
Deposit money banks . . . . .	246	281	347	112	242	201	234	238	232	201	...	...	...
Bank clearings . . . . .	2,366	2,230	2,598	2,816	3,095	3,451	3,479	3,500	3,410	3,414	3,881	4,056	3,666
Foreign assets . . . . .	1,159	193	2,643	2,922	3,269	3,193	3,412	3,255	3,270	3,193	3,281	3,288	3,352
Bank of Thailand . . . . .	3,782	3,426	4,585	4,840	5,172	5,096	5,315	5,158	5,173	5,096	5,184	5,191	5,255
Exchange Fund . . . . .	—	—	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260
Profits on exchange . . . . .	2,623	3,233	3,202	3,178	3,163	3,163	3,163	3,163	3,163	3,163	3,163	3,163	3,163
Claims on private sector . . . . .	1,978	2,281	3,000	3,440	4,084	4,711	4,386	4,484	4,591	4,711	4,995	...	...
Claims on government . . . . .	5,221	6,520	5,724	6,147	6,277	6,636	...	6,163	6,248	6,636	6,636	...	...
Bank of Thailand . . . . .	4,965	6,340	5,452	5,854	5,934	6,242	5,964	5,785	5,903	6,242	6,287	6,242	6,103
Deposit money banks . . . . .	256	180	272	293	343	394	...	378	345	394	349	...	...
Treasury bill rate (% per annum) <sup>Δ</sup> . . . . .	2.25	2.27	2.26	2.28	2.27	2.91	2.76	2.99	2.98	2.98	2.99	2.99	2.99
Exchange rate (selling) . . . . .	21.16	20.88	20.91	20.66	20.90	21.10	20.85	20.97	21.09	21.10	21.19	21.20	21.16
VIET-NAM (southern, thousand million piastre)													
Money supply . . . . .	...	...	12.32	12.35	11.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Currency: net active . . . . .	...	...	6.78	8.26	7.56	...	8.04	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deposit money . . . . .	...	...	5.55	4.09	4.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Time deposits . . . . .	...	...	0.50 <sup>f</sup>	1.26 <sup>f</sup>	0.85 <sup>f</sup>	1.08 <sup>f</sup>	1.09 <sup>f</sup>	1.10 <sup>f</sup>	1.09 <sup>f</sup>	1.08 <sup>f</sup>	1.40	1.13	1.16
Bank clearings . . . . .	...	...	3.13	2.86	3.20	3.21	3.16	3.50	3.33	2.85	3.33	3.61	...
Foreign assets . . . . .	...	...	4.29	4.64	5.12	5.89	4.68	5.79	5.91	5.89	5.39	5.37	5.48
Banque Nationale du Viet-Nam . . . . .	...	1.05	4.36	4.61	4.82	5.57	4.44	5.54	5.64	5.57	5.18	5.16	5.29
Other banks (net) . . . . .	...	...	0.07	0.03	0.30	0.32	0.24	0.25	0.27	0.32	0.21	0.22	0.19
Claims on private sector . . . . .	...	...	1.62	1.81	3.22	3.01	3.30	3.21	2.99	3.01	3.37	3.37	3.30
Claims on government . . . . .	...	10.68	10.68	10.68	10.68	10.68	10.68	10.68	10.68	10.68	10.68	10.68	10.68
Banque Nationale du Viet-Nam . . . . .	...	10.68	10.68	10.68	10.68	10.68	10.68	10.68	10.68	10.68	10.68	10.68	10.68
Exchange rate: . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Official rate . . . . .	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00
Controlled free rate . . . . .	—	—	—	—	73.00	73.50	72.00	70.50	73.50	73.50	73.50	73.50	73.50

GENERAL NOTE: Net active currency: Total currency outstanding less holdings in all banks including the central bank and in government treasuries. Currency in circulation: Total currency outstanding less holdings in all banks including the central bank. Deposit money: Private deposits in all banks, subject to cheque or withdrawable on demand, excluding inter-bank liabilities. Government deposits: Including government currency holdings. Bank clearings: Total value of cheques and other collection items cleared through clearing houses. Claims on private sector: Claims by the banking system arising from the rendering of loans and advances, discounting of bills, the holding of securities in private companies, etc. Claims on government: Holdings of government bonds, treasury bills and government guaranteed securities by the banking system, plus circulation of treasury currency. Rates of interest: Rates prevailing in the capital city, except for India, where Bombay rates are used. Call money rate is inter-bank rate on money at call. Exchange rates are shown in unit of national currency per US dollar.

- Δ Monthly averages or calendar months.  
a. Deposits of State Boards in State Commercial Bank (excluding the State Agricultural Bank).  
b. Including a constant amount of 99 million kyats, which is the value of a promissory note issued as cover for the currency issue.  
c. 5 year treasury bonds.  
d. Debts to demand deposits of private sector.  
e. 3% national development loan 1965-1970 to earliest redemption date.  
f. Including bank's holdings of stocks and debentures.

- g. Including the counterpart of post office demand deposits.  
h. Cheques sent out for local clearing and debits to current deposit accounts.  
i. Running yield of 3% consols 1986 to earliest redemption date.  
j. Payments agreement liabilities, mainly to Japan and the Netherlands.  
k. Foreign assets were revalued in May 1957. The revaluation proceeds (7 billion rials) are held by the National Bank and are to be used for long term development.  
m. Weighted yield (simple rate of interest) to latest redemption date of medium dated government bonds issued during the period stated.  
n. Including deposits of local government and government institutions in commercial banks and non-governmental foreign currency deposits in Bank of Korea.  
p. Clearing accounts with Japan.  
q. The number of clearing houses was increased in 1952 and 1953.  
r. Including outstanding assets receivable from the Reserve Bank of India under the partition agreements; excluding foreign assets of Banking Department.  
t. Yield to maturity of 3% bonds 1968.  
u. Total debits to checking account of private sector, except for 1948 when debits to government deposits are included.  
v. Including a constant amount of 107 million pesos from 1952, representing the difference between foreign assets transferred from the Treasury and its note and coin issue, for which the Bank assumed liability.

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